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## BOSTON & MAINE IS READY TO HELP OUT GOVERNMENT

Counsel Tells Army Board It Has No Idea of Obstructing Department's Efforts to Promote Navigation.

### QUESTION OF PILES

Commercial Representatives Protest Against Removal of Terminals—Tugboat Men Allege Delay.

Attorney William H. Coolidge, for the Boston & Maine Railroad, today told the board of army engineers who are considering the project of raising the Charles River bridges, that the Boston & Maine road has no desire to work contrary to the interests of the war department in facilitating the navigation of the river.

There was no studied attempt on the part of the road, he said, to ignore the 1893 agreement entered into with the department.

Representatives of commercial interests, commuters and others protested against the damage and inconvenience which the raising of the bridges and the resultant moving of the terminals would involve.

Tugboat men, however, alleged long delays at the drawbridges.

The hearing was held this morning at 11 o'clock in the Federal Building. The board consisted of Maj. Harry Taylor of New Haven, Col. Daniel W. Lockwood of New York and Col. Edward Burr of Boston.

Mr. Coolidge, taking the floor, stated the views of the railroad company in regard to the question.

"Mr. Tuttle asked the secretary of war that, pending the decision regarding the dam, the Boston & Maine be relieved of the requirement that it should pull up piles and build stone piers, as there would seem to be no possible need of doing so if the dam was built."

The secretary left the question in abeyance until the dam should have been constructed. He also licensed the Boston & Maine to build a freight bridge.

"This action indicated as clearly as possible that there was no further need of pulling up piles. If the secretary had not been satisfied with the bridges he would not have authorized another."

"Any sensible expenditure that would benefit the harbor interests the Boston & Maine is ready to consider. It is ready to accede to the wishes of the people of Boston."

"Not one cent of benefit will come to the Boston & Maine from the enormous expenditure that corporation would have to make in pulling up over 40 acres of piling."

"The 'jack-knife' draws now in use are the quickest practicable, opening in one minute and 40 seconds; but the company will be glad to put in a quicker opening draw if the government requires it and can recommend one."

The room was crowded with interested listeners.

Resolutions of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and chamber of commerce, were presented to the effect that

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## PLEADS FOR NEW BOSTON BOARD

Senator Parker of Boston has introduced the petition of C. Howard Walker, president of the Municipal Improvement League for legislation to establish a Metropolitan public service commission and to provide that the Boston transit commission shall hereafter be known as the public service commission of the metropolitan district.

The existing vacancy in said commission shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and henceforth any vacancy shall be filled by the Governor and council or by the mayor of Boston, subject to confirmation by the civil service commission, according as said vacancy occurs among members originally appointed by the Governor or by the mayor.

Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$5000.

## FILE BIG TUNNEL PETITION FRIDAY

The Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company will petition the Legislature next Friday for permission to tunnel Boston harbor and construct a subway from Postoffice square to East Boston.

The plans of the company for a \$11,000,000 tube, as well as its financial standing, has been approved by the railroad commissioners, so favorable action of the Legislature on the tunnel feature seems to be the only thing needed.

It has been suggested that the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad might also make use of this tunnel. Col. Melvin O. Adams, president of that road, on being asked today if his company were considering the proposition, said that he did not care to discuss the subject until it came before the Legislature.

## ALDERMAN O'HARE MAY HEAD BOARD

The Scheme for Electing a Democrat as Chairman and Breaking Deadlock Wins the Support of Anderson.

Today there is the best outlook for electing a chairman of the Boston board of aldermen that there has been since the inauguration of the new city government on Jan. 4, and if a sufficient number of Republican members can be mustered to support J. Frank O'Hare, a Democrat, he will probably be the choice of the board.

George P. Anderson, the Republican candidate for the chairmanship, has declared that if four other Republicans will cast their vote for Alderman O'Hare, he will do the same, and these with the support which Mr. O'Hare has received in the previous ballots would give him the election.

Mayor Hibbard has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for 5 p.m. today in an effort to break the deadlock.

Aldermen Anderson and O'Hare had a long conference in city hall Wednesday afternoon. An attempt was made during the day to line up some Republican strength for Alderman Attridge, but the Republicans were adverse to supporting the latter because of his friendship for James Donovan, chairman of the Democratic city committee.

Alderman O'Hare is not identified with either faction in Democratic politics and he is said to be the only Democrat that the Republicans could consistently support.

### PUSHES "OLD HOME WEEK."

To interest the rural communities in the idea of a more general observance of "old home week," the Massachusetts Old Home Week Association has issued a circular in anticipation of the coming town meetings pointing out the many advantages that have come to the communities that have taken up the movement.

Hundreds of coasters visit the chutes every evening, electric lamps at frequent intervals making it sufficiently light and adding to the attractiveness of the scene. The course is thickly lined with spectators during the evening watching the toboggans flash past, and the coasters slowly toiling up the incline, laughing among themselves or calling to friends that rush by on their way down the shining ice.

The toboggan slide may be reached from the Dudley street elevated station by way of the Humboldt avenue or Blue

## Coasting In World's Largest Playground

Merry Tobogganists Made Happy by Generosity of Boston in Providing a "Slide" in Franklin Park.

### GUARDS ON DUTY

Tobogganing under the auspices of the metropolitan park department is one of Greater Boston's most attractive winter recreations at Franklin park, the largest playground in the world.

The chutes are built upon one of the longest slopes of the golf course. Early in the winter the park authorities construct the courses and after the first snow storm maintain the slides by flooding the chutes with the coming of each cold wave. In this way the surface is kept in the best possible condition.

The authorities do not supply the toboggans; those are provided by the coasters. The lockers used during the summer by the golfers are used by the tobogganists, for the storage of the blankets, mittens and hoods which are necessary to a comfortable enjoyment of the sport. There are also checking facilities by which the toboggans may be left at the grounds throughout the winter.

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LOOKING DOWN THE "SLIDE."

Picture shows toboggan speeding down incline, giving the coasters the sensation of flying, while others are tramping back for another slide.

Hill avenue lines, getting off at Columbus road or Glenwood street. It may be reached from the Forest Hills line of cars from the Arborway at Forest Hills.

Excellent order is always maintained at the coast as the chutes are under the regulations of the park department and policed by its officers.

## TEACHERS STOP FIRE IN SCHOOL

The Second Alleged Attempt to Burn the Phillips Annex Is Discovered Today—Police Are At Work.

Teachers of the Phillips school on Phillips street in the West End today frustrated a second attempt to set fire to the building, in which 200 children, the overflow from the main school building, the corner of Phillips and Anderson streets, are housed.

The teachers in the building are the Misses Burke, Tapley, Coveney and Doyle.

The police today learned a previous attempt to burn the school had been made on Jan. 15.

During the latter part of the morning session the smell of smoke caused the teachers to make investigation. While some quieted the children others searched the coatrooms and discovered four overcoats, soaked with kerosene, burning.

The young women throwing open the window dropped the garments into the yard and then turned their attention to the excited children.

A report was sent to the police of the Joy street station and a detail of officers was at once sent to investigate.

As yet, there appears to be no motive and the police are at a loss to account for it.

## DEDHAM TO HAVE BIG NEW SCHOOL

DEDHAM, Mass.—The contract for the erection of a new \$600,000, 10-room schoolhouse in the Quincy district, Dedham, has been awarded to Thomas F. Hurley of Marlboro. The building is to be 135 by 70 feet, two stories in height, of brick with stone trimmings.

The building will be equipped with all modern improvements. The committee hope to have it ready for occupation by next September.

Declaring that in America there is a seeming unrest and tension in pupils which gives them the appearance of constantly being crowded with their studies, Miss Ricker says that English pupils, while taking studies which American pupils do not take until they are two years older, live in an atmosphere of calmness which is wholly lacking here.

Miss Ricker was one of the teachers who studied the English schools through the kindness of Sir Alfred Moseley, who with the late Cecil Rhodes, was engaged in developing the diamond industry in South Africa.

Sir Alfred Moseley employed at his diamond mines two young American engineers, graduates of American institutions, of whom he thought a great deal and whose work there was of the highest quality.

He sent his two sons to this country, one attending Harvard and the other Yale University.

Believing that closer relationship in the teaching methods of the two countries would be of the greatest benefit to each, Sir Alfred tried to interest legislators in sending teachers abroad to study conditions and systems of teaching. Two years ago 500 English teachers were sent to America to study conditions here. Through the Civic Federation of New York, a similar number of American teachers was sent from this country last year.

Miss Ricker gives the following narrative of her observations:

"To the American teacher, closing his visit to England for the study of the school system of that country, there would have been impossible for all practical and commercial purposes a score of years ago. But the introduction of structural steel made such heights easy of attainment and removed the possibility of the buildings toppling over in a hurricane or because of the sinking or settling of their foundations.

The tower will be 70 feet square, a space large enough for half a score of offices on each floor.

A great clock, with a face nearly 40 feet in diameter, will be placed in a clock tower 80 feet high, which will surmount the building. This clock will be illuminated at night and it will be possible to tell time by it from almost any part of the city.

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## ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA SURE TO BE SMOOTHERED?

The Legislature Will Quash Hostile Measures When It Convenes Next Week Is the General Belief.

Architect Who Designed the Proposed Addition to the Present Building Explains Method to Carry Out Plan.

## BOSTON MUST RAZE CUSTOM HOUSE TO CONSTRUCT TOWER

Architect Who Designed the Proposed Addition to the Present Building Explains Method to Carry Out Plan.

### NEED NEW SUPPORT

Just how the plans of placing a lofty, heavy tower on top of the old custom house is to be accomplished is a question which has been frequently asked by the average Bostonian since the proposal for erecting the tower was made public. Robert S. Peabody, the Boston architect who designed the proposed tower, has made the matter clear by explaining that the old building will have to be taken down to construct the proper kind of foundation.

As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to build such a tower upon the top of the custom house without rebuilding the present structure. The foundations of the tower must rest 30 feet in the earth.

The Boston custom house is built upon piles driven into the blue clay of the bed of Boston harbor, the waters of which once covered the spot where the building now stands. It will be necessary to take

down the walls of the custom house where the tower will be imposed upon them, replacing them stone for stone later when all is in readiness. Caissons will be sunk into the blue clay at each corner of the tower strong enough to bear the weight of the spire, which will be something like 25,000 tons.

Upon these caissons the great steel framework of the tower will rest. The walls of the custom house will then be replaced, but they will not longer support the dome. The steel frame will do that as it will the tower.

The construction of a tower, with its pinnacle 400 feet above the ground, would have been impossible for all practical and commercial purposes a score of years ago. But the introduction of structural steel made such heights easy of attainment and removed the possibility of the buildings toppling over in a hurricane or because of the sinking or settling of their foundations.

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A great clock, with a face nearly 40 feet in diameter, will be placed in a clock tower 80 feet high, which will surmount the building. This clock will be illuminated at night and it will be possible to tell time by it from almost any part of the city.

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## MELROSE HOUSE BUILDING BOOMS

The annual report of Building Inspector Allan S. Sims of Melrose shows that last year was the most prosperous in the building line that the city has had for a long time, and there are indications that there will be more building the present year than ever before in the history of the city. Real estate men report that there are not enough houses available to meet the demand, which is daily increasing. Many plans have been filed for houses to be started early in the spring.

Inspector Sims granted during 1908 permits for the erection of 43 dwelling houses, eight garages and three stables, of a total estimated value of \$212,000. In addition to this \$30,000 was expended for alterations on 49 other buildings.

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## ELECTED WRONG MAN BY MISTAKE

HARTFORD, Ct.—A blunder was the cause of the election of John W. Schumaker of Derby, the nominee of the Democratic caucus for county commissionership of New Haven county by the House for the unexpired term of E. Foote Thompson, and for the full term of four years dating from Oct. 1 next.

Representative Charles K. Bush of West Haven, a staunch Republican, made the motion appointing Mr. Schumaker. The motion had been put and carried before he found out that he had sent up the wrong name. The other members laughed, but Mr. Bush got leave to have his motion reconsidered, and things were straightened out.

### ASKS FACTS IN BIG SUGAR DEAL

WASHINGTON—Senator Culberson today introduced a resolution calling on the attorney-general for all correspondence relating to an alleged violation of the Act of July 2, 1890, by which the American Sugar Refining Company is said to have made a loan to the Pennsylvania Refining Company in return for which that company made an agreement to withdraw from business.

## GERMANY CALLS BRAZIL TO TASK

BERLIN.—The German government today made a demand upon Brazil for a complete explanation of the alleged mistreatment of Herr Kulack, a German subject living in Joinville, in Santa Catharina province, Brazil.

Kulack recently returned to Joinville after a visit to Germany. On landing he was seized by a Brazilian mob, beaten and forced to kneel in the street and kiss the Brazilian flag. He was made to march at the head of the mob through the principal streets and give three cheers for Brazil.

The leader of the mob was said to be Baptiste, the son of the governor of the province. Germany will await a detailed account of the affair before taking further action.

## DEFERS YANKEE SALVAGE WORK

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Engineer Wotherspoon of the Arbuckle Wrecking Company said last night that it might be eight or nine days before a trial to float the cruiser Yankee would be made.

The wreckers have made slow progress in connecting the compressed air pipes. The tug Pontiac left this morning for Cuttyhunk in search of two whaleboats that were lost from the Yankee when she went down. They will also pick up anything that may have floated from the wreck.

### AWAIT OFFICIAL'S RETURN

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The proclamation recently issued by Governor MacGregor summoning the Legislature to assemble on Feb. 4 has been cancelled. It will not meet until after the return of Attorney General Kent, who has gone to Washington in connection with the fisheries question.

## PURE FOOD LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

State Board of Health Files Recommendations With the Legislature Regarding Eatables and Drugs.

The annual report of the Massachusetts state board of health, filed with today with the Legislature, contains two recommendations for legislation which will provide for the more rigid enforcement of the laws relating to pure foods and drugs.

In the law which requires the labelling of patent and proprietary drugs and foods, the board recommends the striking out of the provision which enables manufacturers to state upon the label the "proportion" of drugs, obliging the stating of the "quantity" of each of these substances in each package.

The board has also found it difficult to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of cocaine, which does not apply to a "private house" or to a "tenement," where the traffic is carried on. The board therefore recommends that private houses and tenements be included

## QUAKE DESTROYS SIX HUNDRED HOMES IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Seventeen Fatalities Reported  
From Territory Northwest  
of Smyrna and People  
Take Refuge in Mountains.

CONSTANTINOPLE — Six hundred houses have been destroyed by the earthquake at Phocaea, 25 miles northwest of Smyrna, according to an official report. The shocks continue to be felt, and the people are seeking refuge in the mountains.

The minister of the interior has been despatched to render assistance to the sufferers. The loss of life here is unknown. At Menemen, but a few miles from the city of Smyrna, 17 fatalities are reported.

Phocaea (fo-sé-a), an ancient Greek town on the west coast of Asia Minor. It is about 25 miles northwest of Smyrna. On its site is a little town called Fokia (Phocaea) by the Greeks and Eskiye Fochka (Old Phocaea) by the Turks. It is the most northern of the ancient cities of Asia Minor, having been founded by the Athenians on the Erythrean cape, 200 stadia north of Smyrna.

Remarkable for maritime enterprise, its inhabitants were fond of the sea, and built 50-oared galleys and to undertake distant voyages, traversing the Adriatic, Tuscan, and Black seas. Attacked by Harpalus, a general of Darius, the Phocaeanians abandoned their city rather than submit, and after long wanderings reached Gaul and founded Massilia.

The abandoned city attracted colonists,

again became rich and powerful, and de-

pendently resisted the Romans. In the middle ages the Goths founded a city, Phocaea, on the same spot, and with their ships aided the Ottomans against the Greeks.

The present insignificant village of Phocaea occupied the ancient site.

ROME — The gravest problem which Italy now faces is that of providing for the 200,000 refugees made homeless by the recent earthquake who are scattered throughout Sicily, Calabria or con-

gregated in Naples. Their support is costing approximately \$100,000 a day, a sum which neither international charity nor the resources of the state can bear for any length of time. Charity has had the effect of causing numerous disorders.

The American relief committee nearly

emptied the large clothing stores in Rome, Naples and Palermo. They dis-

tributed over 25,000 men's suits, quanti-

ties of cloaks and shoes and 4000 mat-

tresses.

The King and Queen will take under their protection Francesco Minesalli and his two little sisters, who were buried under the ruins of Messina and were saved, after 18 days, largely through Francesco's courage and energy. Fran-

cesco, who is 9 years old, will be edu-

cated at Leghorn Naval College at the

King's expense.

An earthquake was felt Wednesday

night at Brindisi.

ALGIERS — The supply ship Panther and the transport Ajax of the American fleet have arrived here for an extended stay.

## FARM SECTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of agriculture is planning a new department and in February will probably decide to hold lectures in the morning, afternoon and evening, in connection with the institute. For these lectures several prominent agriculturists from Massachusetts and Connecticut have been secured. The lectures already planned include:

Harry G. Manchester of Winsted, Conn., a practical dairymen, who will speak on "The Cow, Bread and Butter;" H. O. Daniel of Middletown, Conn., on "Economic Dairy Feeding;" Sayles B. Steers of Chepachet, R. I., on "Poultry Raising;" Prof. Daniel K. Lambert of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, on "Poultry;" Prof. Henry J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island College, on "Economical Farm Lines;" Glenn C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, on "Opportunities of New England Farmers."

## CHECK LIST HALF A CENTURY OLD

SALMON FALLS, N. H.—Hiram A. Butler of South Berwick, Me., just across the Salmon Falls river from this place, is the possessor of a check-list of that town of 1888, which contains the names of 530 legal voters. Only 40 of these are accounted for at the present time.

There were many voters bearing the same last name, and of these the Goodwines headed the list with 38, next came Warrens 21, Naasons and Shoreys 12, Joys and Thompsons 11, Granta and Hodglangs 10. The 536 voters were nearly all native born, but there were 15 Irishmen, 3 Englishmen and 1 Scotchman. Of the 40 whose whereabouts are known 30 reside in South Berwick.

## CYMRIC SPOKEN OFF IRISH COAST

The Boston office of the White Star Line was notified today that the steamer Cymric, which sailed from Boston Jan. 13, had been spoken by wireless 125 miles off Fastnet Light, which is located 60 miles off the Irish coast. The ship will probably dock at Queenstown Friday.

WEATHER MAN TO SPEAK. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, is expected to arrive in Boston today to speak this evening to the members of the Boston City Club and their friends. He will talk on "Air and Storm Phenomena." The members of the Aero Club of New England are to be guests.

## Petitions Filed Today in State Legislature

The following petitions were filed today in the Massachusetts Legislature:

PENSIONS—Petition of N. M. McDonald and others to authorize cities and towns to grant pensions to all persons 55 years of age, or over, who have no means of making living, or who have an income of not more than \$5 per week.

VIOLATIONS—Petition of William J. Lynch to require officers and employees of the commonwealth who become aware of any violation of the factory laws, to report the same to the district police.

TEACHERS—Petition of George M. Fellows and others to provide that the Boston teachers' retirement act of last year shall apply to those persons, not exceeding 111 in number, who were annuitants of the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund Association at the time of the acceptance of the act.

LICENSES—Petition of Herbert S. Johnson and others to prohibit the granting of liquor licenses of the fourth or fifth classes to persons holding licenses of either the first, second or third class, except to licensed innholders.

INSPECTORS—Petition of John H. Carter that the board of railroad commissioners may appoint one railroad inspector for each 500 miles of railroad or street railway track, instead of one for each 1000 miles.

## BOSTON & MAINE IS READY TO HELP OUT GOVERNMENT

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any removal of docks, wharves and warehouses to a greater distance than at present, would be injurious to the interests of the merchants.

Major Taylor quoted figures to show that 700,000 tons of commerce had been held up. That was why the department required the elevation of the bridges.

George K. Wood, representing the Commercial Towboat Company, said that it required four or five hours to tow barges a mile, which should be done in 15 minutes. Bridges are often closed all day, and in one case they were closed for four days.

There appeared to be no effort on the part of the Boston & Maine to facilitate traffic.

John H. Wilde, one of the owners of the Austin Biscuit Company, said that his company had erected a building representing an investment of \$1,500,000 and that if any great changes were made in the bridges a large portion of the investment would be impaired.

George E. Smith of the harbor and commission, speaking as a commuter, said that any removal of the B. & M. passenger station to Charlestown or Somerville would mean a tremendous inconvenience to thousands of people.

Representatives of the Quincy Market storage warehouse interests maintained that the proposed change would do them damage.

## SOLD KIPLING'S PROTEST NOTES

Annoyed by the injury done to one of his trees by the driver of the local bus, Mr. Kipling once wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the bus owner, who is also landlord of an inn, says an English exchange. The landlord laid the letter before the select company of the bar parlor, who advised calm indifference.

One among them offered 10 shillings in cash for the autograph letter. Both advice and cash were accepted. A second and stronger letter followed; and this also found a purchaser, this time at £1, as befitting its increased violence.

Boniface again said nothing. To him next day entered Mr. Kipling, briskly wrathful. "Why didn't I answer your letters, sir? Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one every day. They pay a deal better than bus driving!"

## BROOKLINE TOWN MEETING.

The warrant for the special town meeting to be held in Brookline on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, was issued yesterday. The chief question to come before the voters will be that of making the moderator elected in the annual town meeting in the coming March a permanent officer for the year, as allowed by a special act of the Legislature last year.

## TO LIQUIDATE CLAIMS.

LITTLE ROCK—Eugene Miles, secretary of the American Insurance Company of Arkansas, has been placed by Chancellor Martineau in charge of the assets of the company, with instructions not to disturb them until Jan. 26, when all claims will be paid.

## VETERANS' REUNION TONIGHT.

The 44th Massachusetts Regiment Association will hold its 33d annual reunion this evening at Young's Hotel. An account of the dedication of the soldiers' monument at New Bern, N. C., will be part of the after-dinner addresses.

## TRAFFIC RULE CASES GO OVER.

Several drivers, alleged violators of the traffic rules, in court today had their cases postponed until Tuesday, when a special judge will probably hear the cases.

## MERCHANTS SEEK A TRAFFIC EXPERT AS BUREAU CHIEF

The following letter is to be published in this week's Christian Science Sentinel:

### "Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?"

New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1909.  
Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Chestnut Hill,  
Brookline, Mass.

Revered Leader:—When searching for the answer to Job's question, "Where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?" we found it in you, our beloved Leader, who are wisdom's mouthpiece to this age.

The demonstration of our church is the direct result of your instructions obeyed, and we shall continue to follow as you forever lead on in "the way of wisdom." You are continually pouring into our lamps the oil of consecration, and we are drinking the wine of inspiration which you provide. The word has gone forth, "Hurt not the oil and the wine."

In grateful acknowledgment of the redemption of the first-born, mindful of the ever-present protection of divine Love, we will enlarge our spiritual phantasies, binding them as frontlets between our eyes, that we may "demonstrate Christian Science to a higher extent." Having completed our demonstration of the church militant, we will strive more earnestly to attain the higher understanding which will reveal the church triumphant, where "Spirit is infinite; therefore Spirit is all," no mistaken sense whose incentive is in malicious animal magnetism can prevent this unfolding.

The shippers are equally concerned with the railways in such general problems as are connected with the further development of manufacturing and commercial interests, with the efficient and economic handling and transit of freight; the improvement of railway service to the public, the readjustments of rates and classifications, attention to claims, complaints and other questions.

The executive of this bureau will be a traffic expert of actual railroad experience who will devote his entire time to the work. Such bureaus are supported by all of the important centers of the country, where they have proved very efficient in protecting and promoting commerce.

The transportation committee of the Merchants' Association has given much attention to the matter and has been diligently searching for a man of high standing among railway officials who possesses in a high degree the knowledge and qualifications to render practical service. The selection has not yet been made.

Loyally yours,

The Board of Trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City.

E. F. HATFIELD, Chairman.

JOHN D. HIGGINS, Clerk.

## BOSTON CHINESE ENJOY NEW YEAR

(Continued From Page One.)

Wednesday evening saw the beginning of the celebration of the coming of the Chinese New Year, the greatest event in the Chinese calendar.

The new year about to dawn is the 2460th of the Confucian era and the first of the infant Emperor Hsuan Tung. Preparations have been going on for a week or more for the celebration, everything in Chinese homes, offices and places of business and ceremony being cleansed, freshened and gilded to have it bright and trim for the new year.

All Chinese must pay their debts on the new year and all make calls on the others. Feasting and rejoicing will be the order; until the coming of the 12th day of the new year, which will be the day of all days, and the culmination of the festival.

Today all Chinese are greeting each other with the salutation "Gong He Far Toy," which is equivalent to "Happy New Year" in English. Meanwhile, the calendar for the new Confucian year is being distributed.

## HUMANE SOCIETY FILES A REPORT

At the January meeting of the directors of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held Wednesday, President George T. Angell reported that the prosecuting agents of the Massachusetts Society, in their investigation of complaints during the month, examined 4205 animals, took 164 horses from work, and mercifully killed 284 horses and other animals.

One hundred and sixty-eight Bands of Mercy have been formed during the month, making total of 73,809.

We have received during the month from Mrs. Charles E. Thayer \$250, Mrs. Lydia A. Putney \$100, Mrs. Ernestine M. Kettle one hundred dollars, a bequest, in part, from Mrs. Louisa Godard Perkins of \$2241.51 and one from Mrs. Lucretia W. Torr of \$1064; also notices have come to us that we have recently been remembered in several wills.

## ESTATE OF H. B. GOODENOUGH.

According to an inventory filed at the probate office today, the late Henry B. Goodenough of Brighton, who was identified with Swift & Co., packers, left an estate appraised at \$212,588.34 and his interest in 186 parcels of real estate in value at \$170,500. The inventory is filed by the administrators of the estate, who are Juanita A. Goodenough and Harold D. Goodenough, the widow and son.

## SMALLER HERRING CATCH.

BAY OF ISLANDS, N. F.—The catch of herring during the season amounted to about 75,000 barrels, valued at about \$180,000. The catch in 1907 was about 142,000 barrels, valued at \$352,000.

## BOSTON MAN IS HONORED.

Walter C. Baylies of Boston has been chosen by the executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association as chief marshal for next commencement day, according to the Harvard Bulletin. This will be the 25th anniversary of the class of 1884, of which Mr. Baylies is a member.

## PLAN TO OPEN HAT SHOPS.

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the National Hat Manufacturers' Association will decide tomorrow the date for the opening of the factories closed by the strike of 25,000 union haters. No overtures for peace have been made by either side.

## ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA SURE TO BE SMOOTHERED?

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created by the Japanese industrial invasion of California as few easterners do. They are incensed at Congress, however, for its disinclination to support the President in his demands for a bigger navy.

Californians in Washington generally deplore the attitude taken by the more radical members of the Legislature while at the same time they are open in expressing their regrets that President Roosevelt did not heed their request last summer to retain the battleship fleet in the Pacific ocean.

The absence of the fleet is, of itself, an assurance that the federal government has had no part in the threatened legislation.

President makes strong speech before Methodist missionary meeting pleading for "square deal" for Japan.

Figures given out by President showing how many Japanese have been returning to their own country than have been coming to this, disputed by Japanese Exclusion League.

Favorable impression created in Japan by President's letter to Governor Gillett.

Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco deplores removal of battleship fleet from Pacific ocean: says nation unprepared for war now: advises compliance with President's wishes.

General staff issues report showing defenceslessness of San Pedro bay, California, and how easy it would be for an "Oriental power" to establish an impregnable base there.

ters, but after that year, the separation of the sexes begins. Often an elementary school has separate buildings for boys and girls, and perhaps the infants, in the same yard, but each is under a separate head and conducted on a wholly independent plan.

Other points on the Pacific coast are only a little better protected and in the absence of the battleship fleet on the other side of the world, Japan, if she should strike quickly (which apparently the hebit she has) would obtain an advantage that would admittedly require months to overcome.

Several members of the California delegation in Congress told the President to-day that the question was not one of theory but of fact, and that while the figures of the immigration bureau might show a decrease in the number of Japanese immigrants, evidence existed that there has been a decided increase.

Senator Fulton of Oregon told the President that there was no doubt of a steady increase in the number of immigrants along the entire Pacific slope.

Incidentally, the desirability of increasing the naval program for battleships was touched upon. Administration friends in Congress are eager to renew last year's fight for four big battleships.

# Leading Events in Athletic World—Dartmouth Wins Again

## WESTERN COLLEGE BASEBALL MAY BE ABANDONED SOON

Wisconsin Authorities Taking Active Part in Trying to Abolish It As a Varsity Sport.

## OTHERS WATCHING

MADISON, Wis.—Undergraduates of all the western colleges which are members of the conference have been taking considerable interest in the baseball situation at the University of Wisconsin, as its abolishment there would bring about the same result in some of the other institutions. For some time there has been an undercurrent of feeling among the faculties in favor of the abolition of intercollegiate baseball.

Some men at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University are in favor of confining intercollegiate athletics to the distinctively college sports—football, track and field, basketball and others. College baseball in the West has never reached a high standard. It is the most highly professionalized sport that has ever been known. To become proficient in that game requires all of a man's time and labor for more than half of every year. The largest percentage of college men who are declared ineligible on account of professionalism can lay their trouble to baseball. The immense number of small leagues and independent clubs scattered all over the country offers innumerable temptations to the amateur.

Baseball has never been a distinctive college sport in the West. College teams never attain a degree of efficiency here that would cause any one to go to their games instead of to a professional contest. It is most appalling to go out to Marshall field during any intercollegiate baseball game and find only 100 or so people scattered around.

The inability of college teams to play throughout the summer, which is the real time for baseball, is another argument advanced by those who wish to see it abolished. The college team can only play a few games into June and college closes until the middle of September or the first of October.

The college team is forced to do the major portion of its conditioning and practice indoors, and that never made a real baseball player.

While there is not much chance of Wisconsin giving up this branch of athletics this year, unless there is a marked improvement in the way the game is played and more interest shown by larger attendance at the various contests, it is very probable that varsity baseball contests will cease to be played at Madison. Should such a result happen, other western conference colleges will undoubtedly follow the lead.

## DEFENDS QUALITY OF NEW YORK'S NEW EIGHTY-CENT GAS

Company Denies Allegation That Inferior Grade Will Be Foisted on Consumers as Result of Reduction.

NEW YORK—Replying to a letter in which it is alleged by the writer that collectors for Consolidated Gas, in revising the bills as the result of the 20 per cent reduction brought about by the decision for 80-cent gas, are telling that consumers will have to pay for the reduction by getting inferior gas, Robert E. Livingston of the company, after talking with officials and attorneys, made a statement.

"All that is written in this communication," said Mr. Livingston, "is without foundation." The company has not had any collectors out since Jan. 4, and consequently it is not at all likely that they could have made any such remark.

According to the law, the gas company must furnish gas of 22 candle power and its product is being daily tested by experts in the employ of the department of water supply, gas and electricity. Any failure on the part of the company to maintain the requisite candle power is punishable by a fine. In order that there may be no question about the quality of gas, for the law prescribes that tests may be made a mile from the source of supply, the company furnishes 23 1/4 candle power and sometimes more.

New York is receiving gas of the highest quality, as may be seen by a comparison with other cities. London has 16 3/4, Boston 18 3/10 and St. Louis 18 candle power.

"Any statement that the gas company, as told in this letter, has employed an extra force of clerks or that any extra clerical force has been sent to its offices is absolutely false. The \$9,000,000 which is deposited is in the custody of Commissioner Shields. How he is to disburse it no one will know until the supreme court has sent its mandate to the circuit court directing how this money is to be paid."

## PROVIDENCE MAY GET AUTO RACES

High Speed Cement Motor Course Planned for the Present Narragansett Cinder Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—What will doubtless be the finest cement mile automobile race track in this country is projected for this city. The famous Narragansett trotting park track will be transformed into a motor parkway, if plans formulated by the owners can be carried out. It is stated by the owners that \$50,000 will be spent in the remodelling of the track and banking the corners.

Frederick H. Perkins, president, and Albert H. Moone of the corporation which owns the track, are at present in the South getting ideas from the automobile racing men in that section as to the best layout for the proposed track. The present track is a mile long, made of cinders. Automobile events have been held there, and within three months the world's record for five miles was established by Ralph DePalma. Immediately after this meet President Perkins and Mr. Moone began to think of making a mile cement track in the park. Under the plans, the corners will have 25-foot embankments, this figure having been arrived at by surveyors as one that would remove all chance of accident arising from speed alone, and would allow the drivers to go at top speed at all times.

One of the proposed plans for the automobile track is to have it in the shape of a figure eight, the track to cross on different levels, by means of a short tunnel. Should this be adopted, the grand stand will be placed at the junction, it is proposed, so that visitors can see both sweeps of the course. Cars under this arrangement would pass the stand twice in going a mile, and from the spectators' standpoint, would be more exciting.

Unless this track is built, Rhode Island cannot have any sanctioned automobile track races. The racing board of the A.A.A. controlling all national races, has decided finally that no meets on mile tracks not specially built for automobile racing, will be allowed. This action was taken because of the many serious accidents caused by excessive speed on tracks not made for such fast speed.

### CLEAVES TO LEAD REVERE.

REVERE—G. C. Cleaves has been elected captain of the Revere High baseball nine for 1909. He is a member of the junior class and has played centerfield on the team two years, being considered the fastest fielder and base runner in school. He will have material this year for the best nine that has ever represented the school.

### CHAMPIONSHIP AT B. A. A.

The second annual state championship tournament in squash racquets of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association is to be held at the B. A. A. beginning Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30. Entries close Jan. 27 and may be made at the association club houses or to G. W. Pratt, 18 Franklin street, Boston.

## AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA RESIGNS

Mary Garden Tells Hammerstein Assigning of Mme. Cavalieri to Sing Her Part of *Thais* Is the Cause.

NEW YORK—Mary Garden, the American prima donna, has resigned as a member of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan grand opera company. The announced future appearance of Mme. Cavalieri, an Italian singer, in Miss Garden's part of *Thais*, was the cause of the trouble. The American made the part famous in this country, the Italian has played it abroad.

Mr. Hammerstein did not immediately accept the resignation of Miss Garden. Instead he issued a statement saying: "If the occurrence has caused her anguish, I deem it my duty to remove the cause." This phrase has lent hope to Miss Garden's friends that the matter will be amicably settled.

Miss Garden's letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Hammerstein—On Monday afternoon when you told me that you were to engage Mme. Cavalieri to sing *Thais*, I said to you that the day this announcement was advertised in the newspapers I would leave the Manhattan opera house. This morning the published announcement appeared and accordingly I hereby send you my resignation."

The action of Miss Garden, after her rapid rise to prima donna status, and considering the fact that as an American she has been greatly honored for her accomplishments, is inexplicable.

## PAY A HIGH DUTY ON FOREIGN COIN

NEW YORK—That an importer must pay a penalty in the shape of 45 per cent duty on coin currency of a foreign country brought to the United States is the principle established in a decision of the board of United States general appraisers. The board sustained the collector in assessing duty on a consignment of Japanese coin currency imported for the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The importers of the money, which had several tons, claimed it should have come in duty free as gold, silver and copper coins or as copper manufacture.

## A STAR COLLEGE ATHLETE.



EDWARD VAN VLECK '09,  
Yale Pitcher and Basketball Player.

## SHORT SCHEDULE FOR BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Only 16 games have been arranged for the Bowdoin baseball nine this year, and but few of the larger college teams appear on it. The schedule follows:

March 31, Fordham, at New York; April 1, Princeton at Princeton; 2, New York University, at New York; 3, Brown, at Providence; 14, Andover, at Andover; 17, Amherst, at Amherst; 24, Tufts, at Brunswick; 26, Dartmouth, at Hanover; May 8, Dartmouth, at Hanover; May 8, Maine, at Orono; 22, Colby, at Waterville; 26, Colby, at Brunswick; 31, Bates, at Lewiston; June 4, Bates, at Brunswick.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Despite the fact that an urgent call for baseball candidates has been issued by the Cornell University captain and coach, a mere handful of players have reported for batting and fielding practise. Immediately after Block Week the active indoor trying out will begin.

In order to meet the many strong teams on the spring schedule it will be necessary to have a nine superior to any of the past few years, and the only way in which Cornell can accomplish this is to have steady work from now on, and plenty of candidates. Coach Corgan is in charge of the squad.

## WISCONSIN WILL COME EAST.

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin athletic council has made arrangements for another trip of the freshmen and seniors to Wissahickon Heights, Pa., in June. They may also go to England again to win back the British championship, lost by default.

## A VALUABLE ATHLETIC BOOK.

The Official Athletic Almanac for 1909 has just been issued. It is edited by Dr. E. Sullivan, president of the A. A. U. of the United States, and is the only book of the kind containing a complete report of the events of 1908. One good objection to it is that it has not been published, there being no less than five different fine half-tones showing Dorando's heroic effort to win the Marathon race. It is also replete with illustrations of athletic events and champions from every section of the United States and Canada, and is a good book. Any one claiming to be interested in athletics should possess a copy of this book. It will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada by the American Sports Publishing Company, 21 Warren street, New York city, post-paid, upon receipt of 10 cents.

## PRINCETON'S INDOOR TRACK WORK

PRINCETON, N. J.—Indoor track work has been begun in the Princeton gymnasium and will be continued from now on every afternoon. Until after the mid-year examinations the work will consist merely of weight pulling and light jogging on the outdoor track, the aim being to acquire strength and general development.

All men who intend to try for the team will partake of the afternoon under the direction of Coach Copeland, so that after the examinations the real indoor season may be started in earnest.

## TRAINING BEGUN AT PRINCETON

MIDDLEBoro, Mass.—I have always been in favor of giving the municipal gas and electric lighting commissioners everything they wanted, hoping they would pull the plant out of debt, but I believe it is hopeless, and I favor the selling of the plant," was the expression of Andrew W. Wood, treasurer of the Middleboro Savings Bank.

The remark was occasioned by the "minimum rate" charge by which users of gas and electricity are billed to the amount of at least \$2 for gas and \$12 for electricity per annum, whether or not they use that amount. W. O. Penniman used electricity to the amount of \$1.50 and was billed for \$12. Others have had a similar experience, and there has been much discussion of the subject since the January bills were rendered.

The number of labor unions is given as 631, against 493 for the second quarter ending June 30. The number of union members on the last day of the third quarter is shown as \$9,089, against 72,815 on June 30; and on Sept. 30, of this membership only 10 per cent were idle, while more than 14 per cent were idle at the end of the second quarter. The report of the first quarter showed nearly 18 per cent idle.

In speaking on the declining percentage of unemployed the bulletin says:

"But the real significance of this declining percentage of idleness is more definitely determined by a consideration of the principal causes of idleness at the end of each quarter."

"Thus, the percentage idle on account of lack of work decreased from 16.18 per cent on March 31 to 12.54 per cent on June 30 and to 8.75 per cent on Sept. 30; the percentage idle on account of strikes or lockouts decreased from 0.73 per cent on March 31 to 0.24 per cent on June 30, and on Sept. 30 showed a slight increase over the previous returns, being 0.46 per cent; the percentage idle on account of disability increased from 0.76 per cent on March 31 to 1.21 per cent on June 30, but showed no appreciable change on Sept. 30, being 1.17 per cent."

The importers of the money, which had several tons, claimed it should have come in duty free as gold, silver and copper coins or as copper manufacture.

The matter will probably be considered in town meeting. As the plant has cost the town about \$70,000, its disposition will be a matter of considerable interest.

## STATE FIRMS GET ARMY CONTRACTS

Nearly \$70,000 worth of army construction has been awarded to Massachusetts firms by the quartermaster department of the army. C. E. Currier & Co., of Boston, will erect four sets of officers' quarters, costing \$22,980; a double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters, costing \$13,288; and a double set of lieutenants' quarters, costing \$18,940 at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Darling and Slade of Fall River have the contract for two double sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Meade, S. D., to cost \$12,780.

## DARTMOUTH WINS FROM COLUMBIA

Hockey Team Wins Its Second Match in the Inter-collegiate League in Extra Period Game.

NEW YORK—In her second inter-collegiate ice hockey match the Dartmouth University seven defeated the Columbia team at St. Nicholas rink, New York, Wednesday night by a score of 4 to 2. Both teams played raggedly throughout, and a crude exhibition resulted.

At the end of the two regular periods the score was tied at two goals each. The extra period lasted 10 minutes and during that time Dartmouth scored twice on goals by Stucken.

Stucken seemed to be at the right place at the right time and scored twice in the first half. In the second period he broke the tie after seven minutes of play, shooting the puck into the net from directly before the goal. Half a minute later he again scored.

This victory ties Dartmouth with Harvard for the lead with two victories and no defeats.

**DARTMOUTH** COLUMBIA  
Doe f.....f Bond  
Marston f.....f Lovrey  
Perry f.....f Shafer  
Stucken f.....f Murphy  
Trotter f.....f Murphy  
Pettengill p.....p Murphy  
Score, Dartmouth 4, Columbia 2. Goals—  
Dartmouth 4, Columbia 2. Goals—  
Hornung, Wanderers H. C. and Miller, Columbia.  
Timers, W. J. Croker, Wanderers H. C. and C. J. McDavid, Dartmouth. Time 20m. halves.

## CORNELL SHORT OF BASEBALL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Despite the fact that an urgent call for baseball candidates has been issued by the Cornell University captain and coach, a mere handful of players have reported for batting and fielding practise. Immediately after Block Week the active indoor trying out will begin.

In order to meet the many strong teams on the spring schedule it will be necessary to have a nine superior to any of the past few years, and the only way in which Cornell can accomplish this is to have steady work from now on, and plenty of candidates. Coach Corgan is in charge of the squad.

## TRAINING BEGUN AT PRINCETON

Middleboro Residents Object to Bills for Gas and Electricity As Submitted by the Municipal Plant.

MIDDLEBoro, Mass.—"I have always been in favor of giving the municipal gas and electric lighting commissioners everything they wanted, hoping they would pull the plant out of debt, but I believe it is hopeless, and I favor the selling of the plant," was the expression of Andrew W. Wood, treasurer of the Middleboro Savings Bank.

The remark was occasioned by the "minimum rate" charge by which users of gas and electricity are billed to the amount of at least \$2 for gas and \$12 for electricity per annum, whether or not they use that amount. W. O. Penniman used electricity to the amount of \$1.50 and was billed for \$12. Others have had a similar experience, and there has been much discussion of the subject since the January bills were rendered.

President Neal said business far exceeded their expectations at the opening, and a bright future was assured.

The officers of the exchange are as follows: President John R. Neal, Vice-President William J. O'Brien and Secretary-Treasurer M. F. Shaw, Directors B. F. Rich, A. W. Watts, C. J. Whitman, F. J. O'Hara, Jr., A. F. Baker, Fred Henry, John Burns, Jr., and Bert Phillips were the reception committee. After a word of greeting lunch was served. An impromptu entertainment was given later by John Carey, Louis Stillman and others.

Among those who were present at the opening were A. C. Burnham and Thomas J. Carroll, representatives of two of the large Gloucester fish firms, who inspected the quarters with interest, and examined the exchange's methods of doing business.

The opening was largely attended by wholesale and retail fish dealers, representatives of the salt fish business, commission men and others interested in the trade.

The idea of forming this exchange originated with President John R. Neal, and it is owing to his untiring energy in pushing the project that the organization, the only one of its kind in the United States, has been formed. Its progress will be watched with interest by those interested in the fish trade in other parts of the country.

## CORNELL NAMED TO PLAY FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE

Contest Scheduled for First Saturday in November at Harvard Stadium—May Replace Brown Game.

## THEIR FIRST MATCH

Cornell University will send her football team to Cambridge next fall to meet Harvard in the first football contest ever played between these two universities, the Harvard football management having given the Ithaca college Nov. 6 of the 1909 schedule.

Relations between these two universities have been very friendly for years. There have been races between the two crews the last four years, rowed alternately on the Charles river and Lake Cayuga, and for even longer than that the baseball teams have been playing an annual series of two games. The only difficulty in football has been the fact that Harvard has not yet been able to send her eleven to Ithaca for return matches. The Harvard athletic committee does not look with favor on such long trips for its teams, but it is hoped that by 1910 it will be ready to let the team go to Cornell if the game this year proves all that is expected.

Giving Cornell a place on the Harvard schedule means that some one of last year's games will be given up, and the contest with Brown seems to be the most likely one. This game was played Oct. 30. As Carlisle is to get Oct. 23 and West Point Oct. 30, Brown's only hope is Oct. 13.

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## NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

### NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Limits Amount of Water to Be Taken by the Michigan Power Companies and at Chicago Drainage Canal.

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Wednesday ratified arbitration treaties with Chile, Costa Rica and Austria-Hungary in addition to the extradition treaty with Honduras, thus completing the series of new extradition treaties negotiated to include the crime of bribery among the extraditable offenses.

The committee on foreign relations reported unanimously the treaty with Great Britain regulating the use of the boundary waters between this country and the British possessions.

This convention, which is pronounced by members of the committee to be one of the most important achievements of Secretary Root's administration, disposes of a great number of questions, all of which were considered by the joint high commission without result, and the solution of which will prove a source of convenience and comfort, not only to the governments interested, but to a number of business men and industries in both countries.

The Niagara Falls problem is settled by fixing the amount of water to be taken by each country per second at 36,000 cubic feet by Canada and 20,000 cubic feet by the United States. The amount of water to be taken out of Lake Michigan by the Illinois drainage canal is fixed at 20,000 cubic feet per second.

Specific provision is made for the joint use of the waters of the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick and finally a commission is created, to be composed of three members for each country, which commission will arbitrate such questions as may arise regarding the use of boundary waters.

It is provided that the navigation of the Great Lakes, collateral canals and other boundary waters shall be free to the inhabitants of both countries.

It is further agreed that Lake Erie shall be maintained at its present level.

The fact that the convention has received the unanimous approval of the committee on foreign relations is regarded as indicating that it will meet with no obstacles in the Senate.

### BOARDS TO STUDY NATIONAL TRADE

E. A. Filene of Boston Is Named for Council of Commerce Committee to Study the Coastwise Shipping.

WASHINGTON—President Schwab of the National Council of Commerce has announced three important committees of that organization. They follow:

To cooperate with the secretary of commerce and labor in extending the influence of his department—William McArron, delegate of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; B. A. Eckhart, delegates of the Chicago Board of Trade; Mahlon K. Kline of the Trades League of Philadelphia; Marcus N. Marks of the National Association of Clothiers and James E. Smith of the Business Men's League of St. Louis.

To study coastwise shipping—H. H. Haines, secretary, Galveston Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. Filene of the Boston Merchants' Association; L. A. Ramson of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Richardson of the Jacksonville, Fla., Board of Trade and Ellison A. Smyth of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

To study recommendations dealing with mail communication between the United States and South American countries, Australasia, China and countries not contiguous to America in the Pacific ocean—Ambrose Swazey of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; Frederick L. Everhardt of the National Machine Tool Builders Association; E. G. Miner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and G. D. Rogers of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

### DISCUSS COPYRIGHT LAW.

WASHINGTON—At a hearing on copyrights of the committee on patents of the House, the question of common-law property rights as applied to copyrights was discussed, Arthur Steuart of Boston speaking in defense of the Washburn bill and William Jenner of New York and Robert Parkinson in opposition to it.

### TO PROBE TERRA COTTA "TRUST"

NEW YORK—Announcement is made that another alleged trust is to be investigated by the Federal authorities here. The company concerned is the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, a \$3,000,000 corporation with offices in this city.

It is alleged that the company is a monopoly operating in restraint of trade in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The books and papers of the company have been surrendered to the United States district attorney under subpoena.

**FEEDER TO DENVER RAILROAD.** NEW YORK—A new railroad, the Beaver, Penrose & Northern, to feed the Denver & Rio Grande, has been incorporated in Colorado, and is to be in operation in May. It is to run from Beaver, 22 miles west of Pueblo, to Pueblo, through a rich fruit country.

### SENATE WILL HAVE THIRTEEN NEW MEN IN COMING SESSION

### ASK FOR ARMY AIRSHIP FUND

House Committee on Military Affairs Are Informed That Half a Million Dollars Is Desired for the Purpose.

Best Known Among the New Comers Are Root of New York, Burton of Ohio and Shively of Indiana.

### ILLINOIS IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON.—There will be 13 new senators, at least, in the upper branch of Congress, and the deadlock in Illinois over the attempt to reelect Senator Albert J. Hopkins may result in making the number 14, out of the 31 senatorships that begin new terms March 4.

Among these new men the most widely known are Elihu Root of New York, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana. The other 10 men are Wesley L. Jones, Washington, George E. Chamberlain, Oregon, E. D. Smith, South Carolina, M. N. Johnson, North Dakota, Coe I. Crawford, South Dakota, Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas, W. O. Bradley, Kentucky, ex-Governor Fletcher, Florida; Charles J. Hughes, Jr., Colorado, and A. B. Cummings, Iowa, who is now serving out the expiring term of Senator Allison.

Those who will surely return, 17 in number, are Senators Brandege, Connecticut; Clark, Arkansas; Clay, Georgia; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Gore, Oklahoma; Heyburn, Idaho; John, Alabama; McEvily, Louisiana; Newlands, Nevada; Overman, North Carolina; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Smoot of Utah; Smith, Maryland; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Stone, Missouri.

The retiring senators and their length of service were: Ankeny, Washington, six years; Foraker, Ohio, 12 years; Fulton, Oregon, six years; Gary, South Carolina, one year; Hansbrough, North Dakota, 18 years; Hemenway, Indiana, four years; Kittredge, South Dakota, eight years; Long, Kansas, five years; McCreary, Kentucky, five years; Milton, Florida, one year; Platt, New York, 12 years; Teller, Colorado, 24 years.

### GENERAL CORPS BILL IS READY

WASHINGTON—The military appropriation bill as approved by the House committee on military affairs provides for a general staff corps which shall consist of one chief of staff and two general officers to be detached by the President from the army at large and not to be below the grade of brigadier general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels and six majors, to be detached from corresponding grades in the army under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe.

The bill carries a total appropriation of \$98,295,406.

### HONDURAS IS NOW NO CRIME REFUGE

WASHINGTON—By means of a favorable report made to the Senate from the committee on foreign relations on an extradition treaty with Honduras, steps have been taken to break up the last asylum of persons who commit crimes in the United States. When this treaty is ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States, extradition of criminals will be possible with all governments of the world.

### FUNDS ASKED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON—Representative Greene of Fall River requested the House committee on rivers and harbors to incorporate in its next appropriation bill a sufficient amount to permit surveys of the Fall River harbor at Great Point, Nantucket, and a survey for a canal from Fall River, on the Taunton river, to the Fall River harbor at Quincy.

### DISCUSS COPYRIGHT LAW.

WASHINGTON—At a hearing on copyrights of the committee on patents of the House, the question of common-law property rights as applied to copyrights was discussed, Arthur Steuart of Boston speaking in defense of the Washburn bill and William Jenner of New York and Robert Parkinson in opposition to it.

### TURKS UNEARTH BIG CONSPIRACY

LONDON—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the constitution and restore despotism was accidentally discovered on Jan. 14. A letter was sent to one of the government offices addressed to a member of the staff, Abdur Rahman. It happened that there were two employees of that name, one an ardent Young Turk, while the other was involved in the conspiracy. The letter was handed to the former, who showed it to his superior.

They handed it over to the police, and in a few hours 28 suspects were arrested. A quantity of incriminating documents were found. Stores of arms were subsequently discovered in many places. Twenty thousand persons in all parts of the country are implicated.

### GOVERNOR WANTS MODEST HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS—The introduction of a bill to appropriate \$150,000 to erect a governor's house brought a statement from Governor Marshall, Democrat, to the effect that a house costing \$15,000 to \$20,000 is good enough for a governor, and anything in excess of this sum would be extravagant. He said:

"In the first place, the state of Indiana is not in a financial way to spend that amount of money for a house for the governor. If the next place, \$150,000 would erect a house that the average man who might be elected governor could not afford to maintain on his salary."

"This would mean that the state would be obliged to maintain it for him, pay the servants and keep up the running expenses. I don't feel that the state should be asked to do this for a governor. A millionaire might be able to keep up such a house, but the average man could not."

### SENT TO PARIS TO STUDY GOWNS

NEW YORK—Miss Jane Fales, a graduate of Columbia University, who has been teaching in the Manhattan Trade School, has sailed for Paris by the White Star liner Teutonic to study styles and designs of women's dresses and the methods of the Paris schools in sketching and designing gowns.

Columbia will pay her expenses, and when she returns she will be head of the school of household arts in Teachers' College.

### BUYS DOMINION TEXTILE STOCK.

MONTREAL—A British syndicate has purchased a \$1,000,000 block of stock of the Dominion Textile Company and secured an option on about \$2,000,000.

### LYNN TO ASK STATE FOR TITLE TO LAND ON HARBOR FRONT

Transfer Is Subject to Condition That City Shall Reclaim and Develop the Territory So Acquired.

### READY TO BE TAXED

LYNN—Another important step in the projected development of Lynn harbor was taken by the city council of Lynn in special session, Tuesday morning, when the city solicitor was directed to petition the Legislature for the enactment of a law transferring title in certain of the flats now owned by the Commonwealth to that city.

Brig.-Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer, with Maj. George O. Squier and Lieutenant Lahm of the signal corps, appeared before the sub-committee on military affairs and asked for a half million dollar appropriation to continue the aeronautical work in the army.

Mr. Sellers, who is a comparatively young man, has devoted his life, says the New York Herald, to the study of air currents and aeronautics. In order to escape notice he established a shop in Carter county, Ky., 30 miles from Ashland. Just prior to coming to Washington he had several experimental flights with his new style of aeroplane, all of which were more than 100 feet in length and on an average of 10 to 15 feet from the ground. He is wealthy and intends to devote his life to the study of the subject.

Captain Baldwin, who was seen with Professor Zahn and Mr. Sellers at the Cosmos Club, announced that with the formation of the Washington Aero Club he would make Washington his headquarters and establish an "aerodrome" where he would keep an assortment of airships from the spherical to the propulsive. Captain Baldwin is now working on an aeroplane, some parts of which he has held up pending consultation with Professor Zahn.

Extensive development of Lynn and Salem harbors is one of the principal aims of the bill offered in the House by Representative Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, providing for an appropriation of \$10,000,000, of which not over \$2,000,000 can be expended in any one year, for the improvement and development of such harbors and inland waterways in Massachusetts as will promote the commercial and industrial progress of the commonwealth.

The petition and accompanying bill must be filed by Saturday of this week.

Engineers are already engaged in preparing a survey for the proposed development of Lynn harbor, financed by an appropriation of \$10,000.

Advance Across Frontier Reported to Be a Move to Check the Anglo-Russian Dominance in Shah's Land.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt Wednesday created a council of fine arts and directed that hereafter the heads of executive departments, bureaus and commissions, before any plans are formulated for public buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, must submit the matter to the council and follow their advice unless for good and sufficient reasons the President directs otherwise.

The council is composed of the following:

Architects—C. Howard Walker of Boston, Cass Gilbert, C. Grant LaFarge, Walter Cook, William A. Boring, S. B. P. Trowbridge, John G. Howard, Glenn Brown, Thomas R. Kimball, John L. Mauhan, D. H. Burnham, John H. M. Donaldson, George B. Post, Arnold W. Brunner, Robert S. Peabody of Boston, Charles F. McKim, William S. Kemes, James Rush Marshall, Abram Garfield, Frank Miles Day and William B. Mundie.

Painters—John LaFarge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox.

Sculptors—Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, H. A. MacNeil and K. T. Bitter.

Landscape and Architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Boston.

The supervising architect of the treasury department is to act as executive officer in carrying out the recommendations of the council.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND

W. P. FARNHAM

### NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

#### ASK FARM SCHOOL FOR ESSEX COUNTY

Proposed Institution to Be Under the Joint Control of State and Communities in That District.

#### READY TO BE TAXED

LYNN—Another important step in the projected development of Lynn harbor was taken by the city council of Lynn in special session, Tuesday morning, when the city solicitor was directed to petition the Legislature for the enactment of a law transferring title in certain of the flats now owned by the Commonwealth to that city.

The flats lie between the Saugus river on the Lynn shore and Sand Point on the Nahant shore. The proposed law provides that the grant shall be subject to the approval of the state board of education and the city shall hold the territory for the purposes of reclamation and development.

Unless the actual work of reclamation and development shall have been begun within five years from the date of the grant the flats are to revert to the Commonwealth.

It is also provided that the city of Lynn be authorized to raise by taxation money for the reclamation and improvement of the flats with the understanding that the city shall be obliged to secure from the harbor commissioners licenses for the erection of grain elevators, warehouses, ship docking facilities, etc., and the filling required for the same within the limits of tidewater.

The petition and accompanying bill must be filed by Saturday of this week.

Engineers are already engaged in preparing a survey for the proposed development of Lynn harbor, financed by an appropriation of \$10,000.

It is to be a free school for pupils resident in the county over 14 years of age.

This is one of the latest results of the work of the state industrial commission, which hopes to make it a series of new schools of this character.

It is to be a free school for pupils resident in the county over 14 years of age.

This is one of the

## U. S. PENSION CHECK STATUS IN BANKS WILL BE DECIDED

Supreme Court to Hear Suit of Government Against Institution in Providence (R. I.) at Capital Today.

### HISTORY OF CASE

WASHINGTON—The case of the United States against the National Exchange Bank of Providence, R. I., which brings up one of the largest alleged schemes to defraud the pension office, will be argued before the United States supreme court here today. The bank will be represented by Theodore Francis Green of Providence.

The suit involves the question of the liability assumed by the government in issuing pension checks. The suit is of vast importance not only because of the large amount of money at stake, but because of the fact that the result will determine the rights of other banks. The question whether checks issued by the government for pensions are commercial paper and are to be treated like checks of individuals has been passed upon affirmatively by several state and federal courts, but the question has never before been presented to the United States supreme court. The decision will be a final settlement of the question.

The history of the case brings out many interesting facts. In the early eighties, and up to 1898, William A. Munson was a pension attorney in Providence and among his clients were various pensioners, widows and old soldiers, who received checks issued by the government in payment of their pensions. As the pensioners passed away, or as the widows remarried, Munson continued to receive their checks, but instead of returning them to the pension office in Boston he forged his clients' names and cashed the checks in various Providence banks.

Inasmuch as the vouchers required by the pension department were always filled out by him, apparently in strict conformity with the law, the government continued to honor the checks for 12 years or more. During this time Munson received about 200 checks, amounting to nearly \$25,000. Finally the alleged fraud was detected and Munson received five years in the state prison. He afterward confessed.

The federal government thereupon demanded from the various banks interested that they return the money which the government had paid upon the checks which had been sent by the banks to Boston for collection. One or two of the banks complied, but the National Exchange Bank with others refused to do so on the ground that it was not notified of the alleged forgeries until so long after their discovery by the government that they had lost all chance to take steps to recover from Munson or his associates.

The United States, thereupon, in 1901, brought suit in the circuit court of Boston against the National Exchange Bank. The court held that the bank must repay the government, with interest. The bank appealed to the circuit court of appeals for the first circuit, and in the early part of 1907 this decision was reversed. Then the government appealed the case to the supreme court at Washington, and it is upon this appeal that the arguments are to be heard today.

### LIGHT IN AMBROSE CHANNEL DESIRED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Straus asks for an appropriation by Congress to enable the government to purchase and lay acetylene gas light buoys in Ambrose channel in New York harbor, in order that passage to the sea may be illuminated at night.

The amount needed for the purpose is in excess of \$80,000, but the government has on hand \$40,000 which may be used to light the channel, with an additional appropriation of \$40,000 will in all that will be required.

Attention is directed to the fact that the transatlantic companies have frequently urged the government to illuminate Ambrose channel at night in order that vessels may freely enter the harbor and depart from it in safety at all times.

### ALTERS EXPRESS TARIFF POSTING

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has issued an order modifying the act requiring express companies to post their tariffs.

The orders say in part: "If such modification is accepted by an express company it must be understood that misuse of the privileges therein extended or frequent misquotation of rates by its agents will result in cancellation of the privileges as to that company."

It should also be understood that in so modifying the requirements of the act the commission expects a continuation of the practice of furnishing tariffs to a reasonable extent to frequent shippers thereunder."

**SENATE FAVORS BOUNDARY PACT.** WASHINGTON—The Senate foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the new Canadian-boundary treaty. It settles a number of questions which have long been the subject of annoyance.

### TUGS SAVE MEN IN BURNING "CRIB"

Explosion of Powder Fills Chicago Tunnel Workings With Fire and Smoke and Forty-Eight Lives Lost.

CHICAGO—A magazine of powder and dynamite stored at a "crib" covering the inlet of the new water tunnel, a mile and a half from shore in Lake Michigan, exploded on Wednesday. Ninety-five workmen are known to have been employed in the tunnel workings and 48, it is estimated, were killed.

The first warning came in the form of a telephone message, sent by one of the workmen, to the office of the George W. Jackson Construction Company, saying that the crib was on fire and asking for help. Before details could be given the wire was burned off.

Tugs were immediately sent to the scene, but progress was slow owing to the fog which prevailed and the ice floes. When the first of the rescue fleet arrived the ice made it impossible to reach the improvised pier but a small boat carried the victims to the steamer and rescued those who had plunged into the waters of the lake rather than face the flames that were raging in the crib structure. After several hours of heroic work on the part of the rescuers 39 workmen were rescued and brought to the city.

The tunnel in which the men were killed is intended to supply the far southern part of the city with water. It is to cost \$1,084,000. Two shafts were sunk by the contractors, one on the shore and the other far out in the lake, protected by the crib, which is a giant coffer-dam. From each shaft a tunnel was being driven laterally, it being the decision that the two eventually meet midway.

The powder and dynamite which exploded was stored in a small building on a separate pier, but the explosion was of sufficient violence to set fire to the crib structure proper, in which were the berths and living rooms of the workmen, and the smoke, carried down the tunnel, suffocated many before they could get out.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

### MEYER DECLARIES FOR POSTAL BANKS

The Postmaster-General Addresses Board of Trade in Washington Today—Talk on Tariff by Others.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-general George von L. Meyer delivered an address today to the National Board of Trade, now in session in this city in which he declared anew his desire to see postal savings banks established for the good of the people.

At a banquet held by the board, Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon discussed the tariff question, but advocating a careful revision of the country's revenue laws. Mr. Fairbanks said:

"A tariff which is revised without a thorough consideration of the industrial interests of America is doomed to disastrous defeat."

Speaker Cannon said: "I am noted as being 'that old stand-patter.' When you revise the revenue laws production halts because consumption halts. Therefore I believe it unwise to tinker with the tariff unless it can be avoided; but the time has come, beginning next March, when I trust we will be able to make a prompt, efficient and honest revision."

### DROP TEACHERS AT HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL—The school board changed its attitude on the teachers' question when, instead of a recorded motion that eight of the poorest teachers be dropped, the superintendent was instructed to notify those teachers whose services would not be required by reason of a readjustment of grades not to report back after the February vacation.

Superintendent Gay protested without effect the putting of the responsibility on his shoulders and declared that he thought it unjust to require him to be the one to compel vacancies. He said that if the board made him a real superintendent he would produce 20 per cent greater efficiency at a 20 per cent less cost.

### HOUSE ARRANGES NEW PAIR SYSTEM

In the House on Wednesday afternoon the Senate order to restrict the traveling of committees came down for conurrence in its adoption, and was laid over until Thursday.

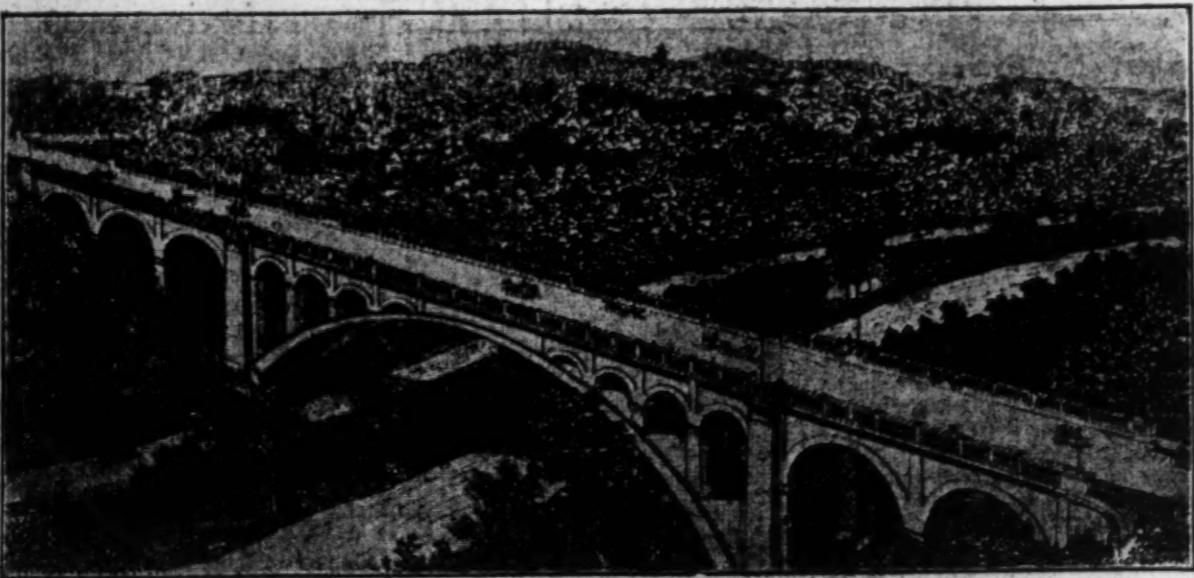
The rules committee made its report on the order relating to the announcement of pairs, recommending that an absent member may be paired only in case he is absent on legislative business with a legislative committee. Laid over until Thursday.

The resolutions expressing sympathy for the Italian sufferers were adopted without debate.

### A BIG EVENT FOR JAPAN.

ROME—Dowager Queen Margherita, the mother of King Victor Emmanuel, will visit Japan next August. It is the announced intention of the Mikado and Empress to meet her at the railroad station at Tokio on her arrival. This will be the first time in history that an Empress of Japan has ever left the imperial palace to welcome a visitor.

## Here Is the World's Greatest Concrete Bridge



QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLAR CROSSWAY AND THE METHOD USED IN BUILDING IT.

The span shown in the upper picture was constructed by the erection of the falsework illustrated beneath.

PHILADELPHIA—There was completed within the last year a notable engineering structure. Spanning the historic and wildly picturesque valley of the Wissahickon in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, the Walnut Lane bridge—the greatest concrete arch in the world and third largest masonry arch—connects two outlying districts of the

city and opens up a new territory for suburban homes. The outskirts of historic Germantown and the hills of Roxborough, heretofore separated by a wide and deep valley and communicable only by devous and round-about roads, are now one.

The points of interest about the bridge are its size, the material of which it is

constructed, the method of construction and the artistic treatment of design.

In point of size two masonry arches abroad exceed it in proportions, but neither here nor abroad is there anything approaching it fashioned out of concrete.

Its total length is 585 feet, divided into

(Continued on Page Seven.)

A. Holland Forbes of New York, secretary of the Aero Club of America, has invited H. Helm Clayton of the Blue Hill Observatory to accompany him in his balloon in the next national balloon race for the grand prize of the Aero Club of America.

Mr. Clayton will accept the invitation.

They will use the balloon Conqueror, which has been repaired since it burst in the Berlin race last year, when Mr. Forbes and Augustus Post dropped from the clouds.

Mr. Forbes has been in St. Louis and Indianapolis, to investigate the relative merits of the two cities as the starting point of the nation's race.

Ten balloons are preparing for the race, with the probability of five more. These will include the Conqueror, America 2d, by McCoy; the Indians, and Hoosier, by the Indianapolis Club; three by the St. Louis club, the Ohio, by Morgan and Wade of Cleveland; one by the Milwaukee Club and one by Captain T. S. Baldwin.

### CLAYTON TO JOIN FORBES IN AIRSHIP

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### BANK TO REOPEN IN SOMERSWORTH

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—Conditions at the First National bank, closed the past few weeks owing to the misappropriation of \$85,000 by Casper Varney, are favorable to the reopening of the institution.

More than 600 shares of stock have been heard from, and at the price of \$35 per share this would bring the net receipts up to over \$20,000. It is expected that more will be heard from in a short time. To help the situation, the temporary receiver, Norwin S. Bean, has issued a second notice to the stockholders.

Receiver Bean's report has been forwarded to the comptroller of the currency. The shortage does not exceed the amount first given.

The American Surety Company will pay the cashier's bond without insisting upon 60 days notice. The stockholders have had a meeting and have discussed the matter of securing a cashier, but have not made any definite choice.

### MILLIONS FOR INDIANS.

WASHINGTON—The Indian appropriation bill ordered reported in the House provides for eleven million dollars for the support of the Indian bureau, this being one and a half millions more than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

REID VISITS KING EDWARD.

LONDON—King Edward has received Whitehall Reid, the American ambassador, at Buckingham Palace. The ambassador has been invited to join the royal house party which is to be held at Windsor Castle next week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1909.

### CARNEGIE FUND REWARDS INDIANS

Full-Blooded Redskins Are Included in List of Twenty-Six Heroes Recognized by the Commission.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Carnegie hero fund commission awarded 26 medals, \$14,750 in cash, and pensions aggregating \$505 per month, at its annual meeting, for deeds of valor investigated since the last meeting of the commission last October.

Among those whose deeds of heroism were rewarded by the commission are two full-blooded Indians living on the government land.

The cash awards made by the commission since its organization in May, 1905, included those just made, amounting to \$163,452.26, and the pension allowances \$16,440 annually. All the officers of the commission were reelected.

The awards made Wednesday include: Neal W. Beattie, 21, of Guildhall, Vt., given a bronze medal and \$1000 for educational purposes. Beattie rescued W. A. Sargent, 20, of Bradford, Vt., who broke through the ice.

A silver medal and \$250 were awarded to John J. Kennedy of Holyoke, Mass., father of John F. Kennedy, 13, who was drowned in an ineffectual attempt to save Edward A. Polisier, Jr., July 6, 1904.

Just what way Mr. Taft will take to do away with the "system" is not known, but it is hinted that investigators may be put at work to report on the character and ability of the men proposed for office.

President-elect Taft and John D. Rockefeller, although they have been guests at the Bonair Hotel since Monday, did not meet until the banquet given to Mr. Taft on Wednesday night. Mr. Rockefeller had for some time been holding an informal reception, on which the arriving guests were eager attendants.

When Mr. Taft arrived he established himself a short distance from Mr. Rockefeller in the assembly room of the hotel.

At once the crowd began to desert the oil magnate and assemble around Mr. Taft. Mr. Rockefeller was taken by the hand by C. A. Woods, manager of the hotel, and formally presented to Mr. Taft.

Congress went through the brief formalities of canvassing the electoral vote, after which President Martin Torrua Delgado of the Senate officially declared Gomez President and Alfredo Zayas Vice-President.

Congress then resolved to call in a body upon Gen. Gomez to notify him. The senators and representatives were driven to the Gomez residence. They found that he was at the Presidio with Gen. Castillo Duany, governor of the penitentiary. There they went and in Gen. Castillo's office the ceremony took place.

General Gomez pledged his best endeavors to maintain peace and prosperity.

RICHMOND COUNTY proclaimed William H. Taft as her own—that he was a resident of Augusta when the presidential electors in the various states declared him to be the President-elect; that as such he was a Georgian by birth and had lived where he was born all of his presidential life.

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## In the Realms of Music

**MISS SCHNITZER'S RECITAL.**

MISS GERMAINE SCHNITZER'S piano recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon proved it is the appreciation of the audience and not its size that makes a player do good work. Miss Schnitzer has no stage coquetry; her mind is on her music, not on applause. Beyond insisting upon having the attention of her audience, she asks for no favors, calls no attention to herself. In one sense she is not a public performer at all, for she has no special message of her own to give the world about music; she has studied her Brahms and Schumann and Chopin and would be glad to have anybody hear what she has made them.

Her playing is perhaps more appropriate to a studio than to a public hall. Of the eight pieces she gave yesterday afternoon, four were designated by their composers as studies. Besides these there were a sonata by Brahms and three numbers of picturesque suggestion, Mozart's Pastoral Theme, a nocturne of Chopin and at the end of the program, Liszt's "Mazeppa."

It is enough to say of Miss Schnitzer that she played Brahms' sonata in F minor, and except for a moment or two in the long second movement, made it easy for a listener to follow from beginning to end the composer's thought. The first movement of this sonata is no more wonderful artistically than many a sonata of Beethoven, but under the hands of a clear-headed player it sounds depths of thought that Beethoven rarely fathomed. There is no impatience about it, no restless search for new paths of expression, no blind following in old paths; it is simply the exposition of a few noble ideas and the carrying out of those to sane conclusions.

Brahms did so well in the beginning of his sonata in F minor that he went through the second movement rather exhausted, and for a part of the time holding Beethoven close by the hand. In the scherzo he recovered his breath and went brightly through that and the final allegro to the exultant chord with which the sonata ends.

So much for Brahms as played by Miss Schnitzer. Having done so well on the intellectual side of her program she had, so far as interpretation was concerned, rather an easy time with all that followed; but on the technical side her work was yet to begin. After playing Mozart's Pastoral Theme, which was thrown off for recess music, Miss Schnitzer entered into the domain of Schumann. That composer's Symphonic Studies, music for players rather than for the usual concert listeners, end with a romantic prettiness that makes up for their intangible beginning. Miss Schnitzer played a Chopin Study in which she touched the bass notes of the piano so lightly that they sounded like plucked cello strings. She played crackling, wonder exciting music in a Waltz Study of Saint-Saens, and she gave the customary dashing close to the afternoon's performance by playing a piece of Liszt, the composer who perhaps best knew how

## APPOINTS FISH TREATY COUNSEL

**Western Man Goes to The Hague Next Summer to Look After American Rights on Grand Banks.**

**SPOKANE, Wash.**—Former Senator States Senator George Turner of Spokane, who served with Elihu Root and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, as American member of the board of arbitration which settled the controversy over the Alaska boundary in 1903, has been engaged by Secretary Root of the state department as counsel for the United States before The Hague tribunal in arbitration proceedings between the United States and Great Britain, provided the Senate ratifies a treaty now being negotiated between the state department and Ambassador Bryce.

The controversy is the fisheries dispute growing out of the treaty of 1818, which undertook to define the fishing rights of the United States on the coast of Newfoundland, the islands of Miquelon and the coast of Labrador.

Associated with Mr. Turner will be Lewis S. Dahney of Boston, Dr. J. Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department, and Robert Lansing of New York, who was identified with the Alaska boundary arbitration. It is given out that the case will be heard at The Hague next summer.

## VENEZUELA PUTS DOWN UPRISINGS

**CARACAS, Ven.**—Two local uprisings against the administration of President Gomez have occurred in the interior. One was headed by Colonel Manuel F. Torres, governor of the territory of Cristobal Colon, who was superseded, and the other by Dr. Luciano Mendible, president of the state of Guairao, who issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of the state calling on them to rise against Gomez and to elect General Nicolas Rolando to supreme power.

Colonel Torres is now a fugitive in the island of Trinidad. Dr. Mendible with about 100 followers has crossed the Apure river and is in the upper Apure region where he is safe from capture for the time being.

### TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Alfred Leburt, embezzled \$20,000 to play the races, was sentenced to 10 years in state prison.

## Demands a Place as State Historian

**HERBERT M. SYLVESTER CONTENDS THAT MAINE SHOULD NOT CHOOSE OFFICIAL FROM THE SOCIETY ONLY.**

### ASKS LEGAL CHANGE

**AUGUSTA, Me.**—Herbert M. Sylvester, erstwhile resident of the capital city, would like to be state historian. He is just now proclaiming his candidacy to the members of the Legislature. He bases his claim partly on the fact that the law is unconstitutional in that it limits the appointive power of the Governor to the Maine Historical Society.

This law was passed two years ago, and the first man appointed was the Rev. Henry S. Burrage of Portland, who is just now the chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus. He is still occupying the office, and he is one of the prominent members of the Maine Historical Society. Mr. Sylvester has no grievance against Mr. Burrage, but he says the principle of the thing is wrong that it excludes competent people outside the membership of that society.

The purpose of the office is to collect such town histories as have been neglected and to oversee the work of preserving much of the material that is being overlooked in the towns and villages. At present there is no salary connected with the office, but \$500 is allowed for expenses.

Mr. Sylvester thinks the position should be worth \$1500 and that there should be provided permanent quarters at the State House to work in conjunction with the educational department. Mr. Sylvester is the author of "Maine Coast Romances" and other tales. He has taken a house here for the winter so as to be able to carry on the campaign for the position.



HERBERT M. SYLVESTER.  
Augusta (Me.) Man Who Is Candidate  
For Historian of State.

## PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOR IN AMERICA WILL BE TOPIC

**Fifth Annual Conference on the Subject Scheduled to Open in Chicago Today—Prominent Workers Will Speak During Three-Day Session.**

**CHICAGO**—The fifth annual conference on child labor, scheduled to open today in Chicago, and to continue Friday and Saturday, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, will discuss the general topic of child labor with reference to its bearing upon various sections of the United States. One of the features of the gathering is a movement to have the various aspects of the child labor problem presented in the pulpits and at the public gatherings of the city Sunday morning and evening, all the pastors of Chicago having been invited to present the subject.

The speakers listed to appear before the conference include Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, Isaac N. Seligman of New York, chairman pro tempore of the National Child Labor Committee; Leo Arnstein of New York, Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker of Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, of the International Juvenile Court Society; Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, New York; Andrew S. Draper, New York state commissioner of education; Hon. Edgar T. Davies of Illinois, Hon. John Williams of New York, Miss Jean M. Gordon of Louisiana and Hon. James R. McDowell of Jackson, Miss.

Open R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee; Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary for the Southern states; E. N. Clopper, secretary for the Ohio valley states, and Everett W. Lord, secretary for the New England states, were scheduled as the speakers at the opening session.

Mr. Lord, on the subject "Child Labor in the Canneries and Textile Industries of New England," was scheduled to speak as follows:

"The problem of child labor in the textile mills of New England does not primarily deal with very young children.

It is true that during the past year a boy 9 years of age was found working in a Vermont woolen mill, and that a considerable number of children under the legal age have been found from time to time in mills in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

These however, are all sporadic instances and cannot be considered as characteristic of the industry. Most manufacturers desire to comply with the law. They neither want children under 14 in their mills nor do they wish to become lawbreakers. The few who have little respect for the law are likely to be deterred from employing children because of almost certain detection and consequent punishment. The children who get into the mills under the age of 14 do so usually through misrepresentation of their age.

"Dissatisfaction with the school, a dissatisfaction to some extent justifiable added to lack of foresight and parental ignorance or indifference, accounts for the presence of the vast majority of the children in the mills.

"The one industry in New England in which children are practically without legal protection is the canning industry in Maine. Along the eastern coast of Maine there has grown up a great industry in competition with the sardine packers of France and southern Europe.

"The operation of flaking is simple,

and the children's deft fingers often can

do more than can adults. The opera-

tives frequently work long hours, as it is

customary to can all the fish which may

be at hand before stopping.

"It is impossible to say how many

children are working in these canneries,

but as a conservative estimate I should

say that during the busy season not less

than 1000 children under 14 years of age

are so employed. I have found one

child of only 5 years working in the

packing room, usually employed as long

as the other workers and earning from

8 to 12 cents per day.

The agreement is said to provide for

the expenditure of a large sum in the

erection and purchase of big terminal el-

evators. This move has been stimulated

by the general sentiment in favor of pub-

lic ownership of public utilities and the

powerful political influence the grain

growers' organization has assumed in

western affairs.

**PASTOR GOING TO MILTON, N. H.**

**MILTON, N. H.**—The Rev. Joseph N. Walker, pastor of the Center Lebanon Congregational Church, has been called

to the demand of the Western Grain

Growers' Association for a system of

public-owned grain elevators throughout

the prairie provinces. The agreement in

detail is now en route to the secretary of

the association for signature.

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powerful political influence the grain

growers' organization has assumed in

western affairs.

**Goes to PHILIPPINES.**

**LYNN**—Walter Scott, a musician in

Stiles' 8th regiment band, Lynn, has ac-

cepted an appointment as chief musician

of the 18th infantry, U. S. A., and in

about two weeks will leave that city for

the Philippine Islands, where the 18th is

now stationed.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### A NEW CLYDE FITCH?

Many admirers of Clyde Fitch have wished that he would curb his growing tendency toward frivolity. In his earlier comedies, the very lightest of them, he invariably had a good proportion of steady sentiment and sincerity, but the great popularity of a certain type of feminine character seems to have induced him to make all his women characters more or less cynical.

He has ability to picture the beauty of human character, as was shown in plays such as "The Girl Who Has Everything" and "Barbara Frietchie," and in many single instances scattered through his plays. These examples prove that Mr. Fitch does not deserve being called flippant and superficial in nature, as has been done more than once.

Happily, Clyde Fitch shows that he has not wholly come to laugh at home, at sincere affection and at the little courtesies that oil the multiplied points of friction of the daily contact of people with each other.

His latest play, "A Happy Marriage," proves this, for it has in it more that is of enduring worth than almost any play that he has written for the past eight years.

The story which the play sets forth is that of a couple who have married for love, but have not yet learned to give to each other—to make allowances, to regard each other's point of view. The husband is absorbed in his business and in his men friends, whom he finds more interesting than his wife's company—especially since he sees in her no effort to interest himself in what interests him.

But he, on the other hand, does not realize that it is for him to interest her in his interests. Thus, in spite of the fact that these two persons really love each other, they drift apart until they arrive at a real break in their relations.

One of the characters in the play calls it "that first hurdle in married life; they all balk at it; it is hard to jump over another person's idiosyncrasies; nearly everybody tries to turn off and go on her own way."

The man keeps his business and his interests in life separate from his wife, and thus there gradually is built up between them a barrier which soon results in a separation which both feel to be necessary for their happiness.

The separation, however, convinces them that the part of wisdom teaches that mutual confidence and mutual toleration are the conservers of mutual affection.

Most of Mr. Fitch's plays bloom in the fall and disappear in the spring. May "The Happy Marriage" prove a hardy perennial.

PLAYS NOW HERE.

"Marcellle," a better than usual operetta, is at the Majestic Theater, with Miss Louise Gunning, an excellent singer, in the title role. "Marcellle" is here for this week and next. Mr. Luder's music, as always, is wholly pleasing.

"Dissatisfaction with the school accounts for the presence of the vast majority of the children in the mills."

"The one industry in New England in which children are practically without legal protection is the canning industry in Maine."

E. V. Lord, secretary for New England, of National Child Labor Committee.

schools at 14, they take but little of the school training with them, and that little they are not likely to apply. Less than 60 per cent of the children have completed the work of the grammar grades when they leave school. They have completed no course of study—they have only been in contact with some elements of culture, and have usually failed to absorb much from their contacts.

If children must be allowed to go to work at an early age as 14, the state should still retain some hold upon them for a part of their time, requiring and aiding them to continue their education along industrial and some carefully correlated academes.

"Lines, until they reach the age of 17.

"Dissatisfaction with the school, a dissatisfaction to some extent justifiable added to lack of foresight and parental ignorance or indifference, accounts for the presence of the vast majority of the children in the mills.

"The one industry in New England in which children are practically without legal protection is the canning industry in Maine. Along the eastern coast of Maine there has grown up a great industry in competition with the sardine packers of France and southern Europe.

"The operation of flaking is simple, and the children's deft fingers often can do more than can adults. The operators frequently work long hours, as it is customary to can all the fish which may be at hand before stopping.

"It is impossible to say how many children are working in these canneries, but as a conservative estimate I should say that during the busy season not less than 1000 children under 14 years of age are so employed. I have found one child of only 5 years working in the packing room, usually employed as long as the other workers and earning from 8 to 12 cents per day.

The vital problem connected with the employment of children and young people in the New England textile mills is probably not the physical one. It does not appear from comparison of the young workers in factories with children of the same age in our public schools that the factory workers suffer more than do the school children.

"The young factory workers do suffer, however, from woeful lack of education and the evils consequent. Leaving the

### COMING PLAYS.

"Old Heidelberg," a comedy of student life in Germany, will be played by the stock company at the Castle Square Theater next week, beginning with the matinee on Monday. Mr. Craig has already played the leading part of the Prince twice in Boston. The play was a part of Richard Mansfield's repertoire.

## PANAMA LIBEL SUIT SAID TO BE BASED ON OLD STATUTE

Would Permit Application of New York State Laws to Circulation of "The World" at West Point, Federal Soil.

### FOUND BY COUNSEL

NEW YORK—Delancey Nicoll, one of the counsel for the publishers of "The World" in the government investigation of the charges regarding the purchase of the Panama canal, believes that he has found the federal statute under which the government might use state laws to prosecute for criminal libel, and it was believed that it was about this that District Attorney Jerome was in consultation with United States Attorney Stimson on Tuesday.

The statute is section 5391, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

It is prefaced "certain offenses committed in places ceded to the United States, how punished," and provides that the laws of the state in which the place ceded is situated shall apply to the ceded territory if punishment for the offense is not already especially provided for by any law of the United States.

Subpoenas have been served on employees of the mailing department in the World and an officer at West Point has also been subpoenaed, presumably to testify before the grand jury regarding the circulation of the World at that place, which was ceded to the government by the state of New York. This is taken to mean that under this statute the government would apply the state's libel laws in the penal code to the present case.

The statute, which is of March 3, 1825, follows:

"If any offense be committed in any place which has been, or may hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for, by any law of the United States, such offense shall be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the state in which such place is situated, now in force, provided for like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such state; and no subsequent repeal of any such state law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any court of the United States."

Another new feature in the case was the announcement that Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, would be a witness before the special grand jury, of which R. Fulton Cutting is foreman, considering the matter of an indictment against the World.

### Root and Knox May Be Called On To Testify

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Root and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, the secretary of state to be, may be asked to appear before the federal grand jury in the Panama "libel" case.

Mr. Root was secretary of war and Senator Knox was attorney-general when the canal purchase was negotiated. They may be called to testify regarding certain points.

William Nelson Cromwell also will probably be subpoenaed.

### Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON—St. Gaudens' "Lincoln" is the design on the Lincoln centenary stamp.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—Navigation has been closed by ice between this place and New York city.

RICHMOND, Va.—The railroads appeal from the two-cent rate decision has been granted.

NEW YORK—It is expected that 3500 emergency men will rid the streets of snow by Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA—W. C. Alderson, for 40 years treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has resigned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Both the Senate and House have passed the state wide prohibition bill over the Governor's veto.

LENOX, Mass.—Harris Fahnestock, a New York banker, has bought an estate of 400 acres in the northern part of the town.

WASHINGTON—City Attorney Long of San Francisco is urging the necessity of the reservoir scheme in the Hetchy-Ketchy and Lake Eleanor valleys.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The National Griners' Association reports that 12,628,000 bales of cotton have been ginned this season, and that the total will be increased by 131,000 bales.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition lacked three votes to carry on the second test vote taken Tuesday in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON—The committee on foreign relations has reported favorably the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to the Canadian boundary waters.

## WORLD'S GREATEST CONCRETE BRIDGE

(Continued From Page Five.)

one main span of 233 feet in the clear and 70 feet rise, and five approach arches, two on one side and three on the other of 53 feet span each. The width overall of the bridge is 60 feet, comprising a roadway 40 feet and two sidewalks 10 feet wide. At present it is only a highway, but provision has been made to carry surface cars. The clear height of the crown above the bed of the Wissahickon is nearly 150 feet.

The main span is a twin arch supported by a series of spandrel arches which in turn carry the roadway. Each arch, complete in itself and constructed separately, is composed of 17 blocks of voussoirs of concrete, each cast as a monolith by itself. The depth of the ring at the haunch is 9 feet 6 inches and the width 21 feet 6 inches, while the corresponding proportions at the crown are 18 feet and 5 feet 6 inches respectively. It is a true arch in every respect, being calculated to avoid tension in any part. A reinforced concrete arch might have been used of much slenderer proportions, but the heavier, massive arch was selected to better harmonize with the rugged setting.

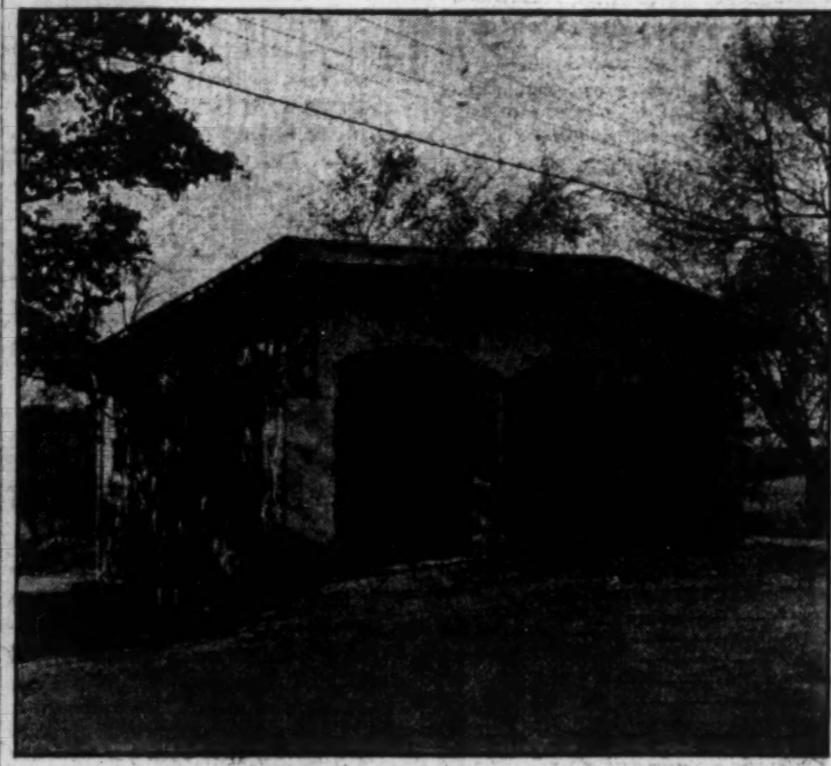
The surface of the bridge and abutments resembles granite very closely. This effect was secured by introducing into the molds a facing mixture of crushed black trap-rock, which when crushed resembles granite particles.

WESTON, Mass.—Weston citizens apparently are all agreed that they have a fire station to be proud of. The whole building is of reinforced concrete, and according to the builders and the chairman of the building committee, it is the only absolutely fireproof fire station in the United States.

From an engineering point of view the most interesting feature of the whole bridge was the construction of the form-work to carry the arch until it was completed.

The interior is very conveniently arranged. In the main house there are places for three pieces of apparatus, a room for a permanent man if it should be deemed advisable to have one, a social

## Weston Has Concrete Fire Station



CONCRETE FIRE STATION, WESTON, MASS.

This is claimed to be the only fireproof fire station in the United States. It cost nearly \$8400, has room for three pieces of apparatus and furnishes excellent accommodations.

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room for the firemen, a shower bath, sanitary and battery rooms, and is heated by a hot water heater in the basement. The installing of the heating apparatus, the surveying and grading were all done by citizens of Weston.

The appropriation for the building was \$8400, and it was completed for less than that sum. The fire station was built under the direction of the committee on prevention and extinction of fires of Weston: W. B. Clarke, chairman; C. W. Hubbard and B. W. Dickson, Jr. A. S. Jenney was the architect.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS SOUTH'S PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

### Wealth in Agriculture, Oil, Gas and Minerals and in Expanding Canal and Railroad Facilities.

### SUPERB RESOURCES

BALTIMORE, Md.—The South's share in the agricultural progress that the country has made in the past 10 or 12 years is a rich one, declares Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in the latest issue of the Manufacturers' Record, in which he and 25 other authorities discuss the resources and progress of this section of the United States. "An immense lot of mortgage indebtedness," he says, "has been lifted from southern plantations, and I see no reason why the old conditions should ever return."

The South, he says, "has a future solidly based on an improving agriculture, and the natural advantages of this section for a profitable agriculture are becoming better appreciated every day."

Immigration is certain to increase as its advantages become better understood,

and more and more will capital seek investment in the South as its advantages are made known to the world.

Pointing to the large number of inquiries that come to the department from people of other sections desiring to know where to buy land, Secretary Wilson says: "I remind them that the cheapest lands, as a general thing, need nothing but skilful handling to pay well."

Dr. David T. Day of the United States geological survey, in a discussion of the wealth of the South in oil, natural gas, sulphur, salt and other minerals, predicts the natural outcome of these conditions in the inevitable development on a large scale of great chemical industries, especially in southern Louisiana.

"It is not too much," he says, "to say that there is no known locality in the world where the natural resources are so combined as to make possible the production of sulphuric acid, soda, caustic soda and similar products at a lower cost than any other place else on earth."

Ten times the labor could be profitably employed, the property of the regions mentioned could be greatly developed, and the wealth of all southern Louisiana placed in a position comparable with the great chemical centers of Europe and beyond any place which could be mentioned in the United States. The development of such industrial enterprises in the near future is a foregone conclusion."

He says that in considering the development of chemical industries too much emphasis cannot be laid upon their importance if agriculture is to be placed on a permanent basis independent of the richness of the soil.

The meaning of the Panama canal to the South is discussed by the Hon. John Barrett, director of the international bureau of American republics, who describes the territorial extent, population and resources of the countries of Central and South America which will be opened up to commerce with the South by the Panama canal, and urges southern business men to cultivate the growing trade south of them.

The influence of railroads in the up-

building of the South is the topic of W. J. Meany of New York, who declares that "to keep up with the march of progress the South should build in the next 10 years at least 40,000 miles of new line and increase her auxiliary trackage until its length is one third as great as that

### Notable Growth Seen In Southern States.

The South has shared richly in agricultural progress of recent years.

Mortgages have been lifted from plantations.

Secretary Wilson says the cheapest lands are in that section.

Panama canal will greatly benefit the entire region.

Railroads need billions of new capital for expansion.

Vast resources waiting to be utilized.

of her main track. These necessary additions and improvements will cost not less than \$2,500,000, which must come from without the South. To secure such an amount of capital upon any terms competition must be entered into with all the lines of human industry and endeavor throughout the world."

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### QUEBEC TEACHER CHOSEN RECTOR

KINGSTON, Can.—The committee appointed by St. George's Cathedral congregation to select a rector in succession to Bishop Farthing of Montreal has unanimously chosen Rev. Dr. E. J. Bidwell, head master of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., and the choice

was a unanimous one.

Dr. Bidwell has accepted. He will be made dean of Ontario by the bishop.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest  
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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Famous Kew Gardens.

Kew Gardens are unique among English pleasure grounds. Outside of London there is probably no spot that has seen so much of English history as the piece of ground included within the bend of the Thames which lies between Kew and Richmond bridges. Successive dynasties made it their residence, first in its southern and then in its northern portion. Henry VII. built the palace at Richmond, in which his successor entertained the Emperor Charles V. Queen Mary lived there, and in it Elizabeth signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots and died herself. Her court, on their way to London by Brentford Ferry, must have passed along Love lane, which traversed the gardens. Here was the original hamlet of Kew, in which Hanoverian time was moved eastward round Kew Green.

The etymology of the name is obscure, but the earliest form, Kayhough, was perhaps derived from the landing place of the ferry. Midway, at Ormonde Lodge, George II. gave Sir Robert Walpole a rough reception when the latter was roused to hear of George's accession to the throne, and it was in the adjoining gardens that Sir Walter Scott placed the interview of Jeanie Deans with Queen Caroline. At Kew itself was the residence of the Princess Dowager of Wales and her son, George III. Here he gave Lord Bute his dismissal. Here his children were brought up. Here two of his sons, William IV. and the Duke of Kent, were married in the presence of the dying Queen Charlotte.

## Valuing Jewels in the East

They have an odd way of determining values in the Orient, and yet it seems to be a fairly good method of arriving at a just estimate of the cost of a piece of jewelry. "Jewels of gold and jewels of silver," are always sold by weight, so much being allowed for the metal and so much for workmanship on each drachm. If the metal be gold, the workmanship costs double, although the design may be the same as that used for silver. The charge for workmanship varies according to the design.—The Craftsman.

## Nature's Mat

Effie, on her first visit to the country, saw a number of chickens about the front porch of a farmhouse. The child watched the fowls for some time as they industriously scratched around. Finally she ran to her mother.

"Oh, mother," she cried, excitedly, "come out on the porch and see the chickens wiping their feet on the grass!"—The Children's Star.

Characters never change. Opinions alter, characters are only developed.

—Disraeli.

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## Scouting the Frontiers of Experience

The work that is done by the geological surveys of the various states is little appreciated by the ordinary citizen. As a matter of fact, these departments have paid for themselves hundreds of times over by their useful discoveries and valuable advice. Some of the recent publications illustrate this very well. A supplementary report by the West Virginia survey discusses certain coal fields in the state and gives some interesting statistics regarding the resources of the entire state, which the writers calculate may be expected to yield not less than 50 billions of tons, besides much more not available for ordinary fuel but usable in the gas engine. The first annual report of the newly constituted Florida survey gives information regarding the underground water supply of that state; which is large, owing to the extensive limestone formation. There is a notable supply of spring water, one outlet yielding, from several vents, no less than 360,000 gallons a minute. The conditions on both coasts are favorable for artesian wells. In Bulletin No. 20 of the Wisconsin survey, just issued, the water power of the state is described. The amount at present developed is about 130,000 horse power, a very small proportion of the total available. The state is not well supplied with coal, and its water power will doubtless play a very large part in the future in the development of its industries, especially through the medium of electrical transmission. These specimens of geological survey work may serve to show that it is carried on in no dry-as-dust spirit, but is kept closely in touch with the problems of daily life and industry.

The doctrine of love, purity and right living has, step by step, won its way into the hearts of mankind, and has filled the future with hope and promise.—William McKinley.

## A GLIMPSE INTO A FINE HOUSE



LIVING ROOM IN A SHORE MANSION.

Within sound of the sea, this room spells ease and comfort.

This living room in a house near the sea in one of the beautiful suburbs of Boston resembles nothing so much as the interior of an exquisite seashell. The softly-tinted curves of its arches and niches almost recall the chambered nautilus, the ship of pearl. In the mirror above the mantel are reflected the arched windows from the opposite side of the

room, where the soft light seems streaming translucently as if through the gossamer of thinner layers of roseate shell. Everything in the room is carried out in harmony with the delicate ideas of the builder. The floor covering is a kirmanshaw in delicate coloring and design like lace metal work; the chairs and the seat in the niche are upholstered in pompa-

dour silk of rose and pearl, while the polished brasses at the fireside are like gleams of stray sunshine. Just beyond the room the stairway with its walnut balustrade winding in the alcove surmounting the white newel posts, looks almost like a strand of seaweed. One can hear in fancy the sounding of the gray and sapphire sea outside.

## Forest Fires Must Be Handled

One may drive for days in northern Wisconsin and parts of the other lake states through a country which was once covered by the finest forests in the world; today it is a wilderness of charred stumps and barren sand. A century or more must pass before it bears again a commercial forest. The land is too poor for agriculture and may remain deserted and unyielding unless it is subjected to reboisement. But had these abandoned tracts been treated with reasonable care and protected from fire, they would now be bearing trees ready for the axe.—Forbes Lindsay in *The Craftsman*.

## Music of the Wires

Every one has put his ear to a telegraph pole to hear the wires hum, and most people have assumed that the wind was entirely responsible for the sound. So it is, in many cases, but often the note is heard where not the slightest movement of the air is perceptible. A recent French investigator tells us that the sound in this case is due to the expansion and contraction of the wires from variations of temperature. As the wires are not perfectly uniform, they rub against the insulators, making a slight noise, which is amplified by the post acting as a sounding board.

Some curious stories are told of this telegraph wire music. In Siberia, they say, the bears think that it is the buzzing of bees and would tear down the poles to look for honey if the contractors did not pile great stones about them to prevent this.

To do good to men because we love them, to use every talent we have, so as to please the Father from whom we hold it for his service—there is no other way of reaching and curing a deep discontent with life which hides itself under an appearance of indifference.—Amiel.

## Tang-Shao-Yi.

Ajax they called him at school in America 30 years ago, and "Tang the Builder" he is called in Manchuria, the province he has done much in the past two years to preserve and construct. Both names are appropriately descriptive. In the strong, deep-chested figure, square jaw and steady eye, the quiet, deliberate manner, one finds outward evidence of the character of the man; his appearance is corroborative of his works, and vice versa.

It is strange that the career of this ambassador from the Orient should bear so many points of resemblance to the biographies of some American self-made men. Change the terms and the setting, and the rise of an American captain of industry is not more expressive of the sheer dynamics of perseverance and native ability than the career of this Chinese statesman.

He was one of the first Chinese lads to be educated at his country's expense in America.

Tang was good at his books. He graduated from the Springfield (Mass.) High School, and would have been a member of the class of '88 at Columbia had not a vacillating Pekin government prematurely and unexpectedly called home their educational experiment. Besides the things that are learned from books, he learned to drive and ride good horses, and his finger joints still bear testimony to the days when he covered second base on the school nine. He played American games and he learned "to play the game."—George Marvin in *The Outlook*.

## Had Never Heard of Carlyle

Scotland has a great reputation for learning in the United States, and a lady who once came over from Boston expected to find the proverbial shepherd quoting Virgil and the laborer who had Burns by heart. She was disillusioned in Edinburgh. Accosting a policeman, she inquired to the whereabouts of Carlyle's house.

"Which Carlyle?" he asked.

"Thomas Carlyle," said the lady.

"What does he do?" queried the guardian of the peace.

"He was a writer—but he's dead," she faltered.

"Well, madam," the big Scot informed her, "if the man is dead over five years there's little chance of finding out anything about him in a big city like this."—Glasgow News.

Years are often counted, not by calendar, but by experience.—F. J. Rose.

## A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM



The corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity," so writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 241 of *Science and Health*, and it requires very little experience of Christian Science to learn how absolutely this is the case. Evil must always originate in thought, before it can be manifested in action. That is why the necessity for guarding thought is so imperative. And that is why the child with a mind unpolluted by the "lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," was taken by Christ Jesus as the type of the kingdom of heaven. Paul's soldier of Christ is only the child grown up. The man who to the child's purity has added the perception of spiritual power, the man whose wisdom is not of this world, but has been spiritually discerned, and it was to men such as these that the beloved disciple is said to have addressed his perennial admonition, "Little children love one another."

The first-fruits of such childhood is spiritual perception, and spiritual perception means man dominion over the limitations of the flesh. Not in the way, as some people seem to think, of enjoying greater power and luxury, that less human and more divine than in his

unfaltering faith in the immortality of Truth." He said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away!" And all humanity is being influenced by his words today, while the pagan philosophers, with all their human genius, have only an academic interest for the world.

If the spiritual interpretation of the Bible had not been lost, and if the practical demonstration of Jesus' teaching had continued in the healing of sickness and sin, the pagan philosophy would never have reasserted itself. The middle of the first century was hardly passed, however, before the old darkness began once more to fall, and we find James writing his stern warning that faith without works, theory without demonstration, was dead. The warning went unheeded, with the inevitable result. Christianity became more and more theoretical, and its demonstration more and more shadowy. Until, by the time of Constantine it finally surrendered its claim to be able to heal the sick. The dark ages passed without a change. Medievalism brought the schoolmen and the heresians, their the philosophers of the ancient world; his teaching was embalmed in the memories of a few unlearned men, theirs committed with undivided care to writing. Well might Mrs. Eddy say, in her Christmas sermon, printed on page 163 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "In no one thing seemed he less human and more divine than in his

with its renewed interest in the Bible. And then, the centuries of modern scholarship, culminating in the higher criticism.

All these generations of scholars had pursued the study of the Bible from a purely literary and conventional view of the limitations of Christianity. It never seemed even to have occurred to them that the miracles of Jesus were the demonstration of some lost knowledge, the rediscovery of which would render them once more practical. It was destined to take a little child to lead them. Mrs. Eddy has told us how she at first treasured the hope that the world would immediately accept Christian Science. She had not at that moment gauged the force of the world's gravitation towards its own illusions, and so, with the Bible as her only text book, she won her way, by means of that spiritual insight alone which comes of being as a little child, to an understanding of the mystery which for centuries had baffled the scholars, the great mystery of godliness.

"The corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity"—whether the builder is a writer, a lecturer, or a healer of the sick, though of course all these are healers—the purity of being as a little child, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

## What He Gets at School

MY LITTLE BOY is eight years old. He goes to school each day; he doesn't mind the tasks they set, They seem to him but play. He heads his class at raffia work, And also takes the lead At making dinky paper boats— But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology, And, oh, it chills our hearts! To hear our prattling innocent Mix up his inward parts. He also learns astronomy, And names the stars by night; Of course he's very up-to-date— But, I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical, They teach him how to draw; His bubbles of mythology, And gravitation's law. The discoveries of science To him are quite a fad:

They tell me he's a clever boy— But I wish that he could add.

## ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Blinded Words: Noise, nose; Spain, span; clasm, clam; laid, lad.

## "Business for Geniuses."

Mr. James Henry Moser, of Washington, D. C., tells a capital story of his negro janitor's appreciation of a cash New Year's gift.

"When I handed him the money," said the artist in telling the story, "he became extravagant in his praise of my Mount McIntyre, which has been bought by Mr. Evans to add to the Evans collection in the National Gallery. 'Yasser,' he concluded in an outburst of enthusiasm, 'paintin' pictures am de beas' business dey is fo' geniuses!'—New York Herald.

No outward institutions can supply the place of inward principle—Channing.

## The Fortunate Isles

You sail and you seek for the fortunate Isles. The old Greek Isles of the yellow-birds' song? Then steer straight on through the watery miles. Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong. Nay, not to the left, nay, not to the right. But on, straight on, and the Isles are in sight.

The fortunate Isles where the yellow-birds sing, And life lies girt with a golden ring.

These fortunate Isles they are not so far.

They lie within reach of the lowliest door;

You can see them gleam by the twilight star;

You can hear them sing by the moon's white shore.

Nay, never look back! Those leveled grave-stones,

They were landing-steps; they were steps unto thrones

Of glory for souls that have sailed before,

And have set white feet on the fortunate shore.

And what are the names of the fortunate Isles?

Why! Duty and Love and a large Content.

Lo! these are the Isles of the watery miles,

That God let down from the firmament.

Lo, Duty and Love, and a true man's Trust;

Your forehead to God, though your feet in the dust;

Lo, Duty and Love, and a sweet babe's smiles,

And these, O friend, are the fortunate Isles.

Joaquin Miller.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 21, 1909.

### Right Triumphs in Oregon

WHETHER it may be regarded as a triumph for the direct primary system or not, it must, at least, be regarded as a triumph for political honesty and decency that Governor Chamberlain has been elected United States senator from Oregon.

The people of Oregon, under the law, were granted the privilege of going to the polls and naming, through the medium of their ballots, their choice for the United States senatorship. They chose Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat.

Then something happened which is likely to happen in any state under the direct primary system. While a majority of the voters of Oregon expressed their preference for a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, they also expressed their preference for a Republican Legislature. Here, to say the least, was an embarrassing situation. Party fealty seemed to demand of the Republican majority in the Legislature that it elect a Republican to the highest office within its gift. Compliance with the mandate of the people, registered at the primaries, on the other hand, demanded the election of a Democrat. The greatest pressure was brought to bear upon the Republicans in the Legislature, not alone from the state Republican organization, but from persons high in the councils of the party at the national capital. All sorts of specious arguments were brought forward with the view of convincing the majority that it could with propriety disregard the expressed wish of the people. The point was raised, even, that those Republicans who should refuse to comply with the instructions of the party leaders would handicap if they did not actually wreck themselves politically.

However, to their everlasting honor be it said that they listened only to the voice of conscience and elected Governor Chamberlain.

Will the Republican party in Oregon lose anything by reason of the fact that the Republican majority in the Legislature sacrificed partisan interest to honor and duty? Nothing! Will the Republican members of the Oregon Legislature lose anything by reason of the fact that they placed manhood above political expediency? Nothing!

The whole country, indeed, will be the gainer by this victory of righteousness over the insidious influences of evil.

### The English Patent Laws

THE ONLY thing it appears possible to be quite sure about when governments undertake to interfere with existing tariffs is that no one can ever tell what the exact result will be. England has never carried free trade to its logical conclusion. She has always levied duties on a restricted class of imports, selected, as far as the lay mind is capable of judging, on a more or less happy-go-lucky principle. It is easy, for instance, to understand why wines and spirits should be taxed; it is by no means easy to understand why tea and chocolate should be taxed more than a multitude of other things which are not. In acting in this manner the country keeps up consistently its reputation for inconsistency, which, from the standpoint of human policy, is really common sense. The new patent act, passed by the present Liberal government, is an extension of this policy, and, if the information so far available is correct, has produced the usual unlooked-for results.

The intention of this act was to give the government power to revoke any patent held in a foreign country, if it could be shown that, after a reasonable interval, it was not being worked in the United Kingdom to "an adequate extent." It was, to put it quite plainly, intended to prevent patents being taken out for the express purpose of confining the working of the new industry to the country of the patentee. The act could scarcely be called an extension of free trade in its crudest form, neither would it be just to describe it as protection. It was perhaps fair trade in its true sense, trade, that is to say, in which no one country is permitted to create a monopoly. What, however, is interesting for the moment is the result. It might have been imagined that there would have been a great demand from British manufacturers for the cancellation of patents which were being worked in foreign countries to exclusion of native cooperation or competition. This has not proved in the least to be the case. The demand has come practically entirely from competing foreign manufacturers, who believe that under the present system of free imports they will be able if the patents of their own countrymen are cancelled to drive them out of the British market.

Whatever the eventual result of the act may be, the immediate result has been to show the extraordinary way in which the commerce of the world is tangled together in one huge skein, and how, when you cut the threads anywhere, the ends start up in the places you least expected them.

### Amundsen in the Arctic Regions

FROM CHRISTIANIA comes the report that King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway have headed a subscription the purpose of which is to raise a fund to enable Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the Northwest passage, to carry on five or six years of exploration in the Arctic regions. Neither Captain Amundsen nor his friends are holding out promises with regard to discovery of the north pole. Arctic exploration alone is the purpose in view.

The Fram, which carried Nansen on his famous voyage, will be the vessel used. From Christiania this vessel will sail for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, and after coaling and provisioning there, the voyage will be continued to Point Barrow, the northernmost point on the American continent. Here Captain Amundsen will dispense with the services of all but ten of his crew, and the Fram will sail for the northwest, and continue on its course toward the Arctic circle until it becomes "gripped in the ice."

It is said that the main object of the expedition is not the exploration of Arctic lands, but of the polar basin, and this would be continuing the work begun by the Challenger expedition and engaged in later by the Voringen expedition. It is recalled that Nansen also carried on some work in this direction, among his discoveries being the fact that the Arctic basin, popularly believed to be shallow, revealed depths reaching 4000 meters.

It is assumed that Amundsen will not confine himself altogether

to basin exploration, but that he will take full advantage of his opportunity to study a whole series of oceanographic problems, such as the temperature and degree of saltiness in the three different layers of water—the cold and but slightly salt top layer of about 200 meters in depth, the warmer and saltier central layer between 200 and 800 meters in depth, and the huge mass of cold bottom water. Other subjects of investigation will be, it is held, the phenomena of tidal water, the effects of the winds on the currents of the sea, the amount of light at different depths under the ice and in open water, and its influence on animal and vegetable life.

All this on the assumption that the man who discovered the Northwest passage will be satisfied with this character of work during his five or six years in the Arctic regions. When Amundsen was in the United States two years ago thousands of Americans were afforded the opportunity of meeting him and of hearing him talk. He made a splendid impression everywhere. He made such an impression that it will be impossible to disabuse the minds of these people of the belief that he will be content with nothing less than a dash for the pole.

### President-Elect Taft and the South

THE SOUTH seems to be taking President-elect Taft and everything he says and everything he is trying to do during his visit to Georgia at a proper and liberal estimate. From all appearances, in this case, at least, it is not suspicious of nor on its guard against the wiles of the northern politician.

Mr. Taft is plain-spoken, frank, genial, receptive, evidently anxious to convince the South that he would very much like to have its friendship, while he permits it to be known at the same time that from a purely partisan point of view he and his party are entirely independent of its support, if not entirely indifferent to it.

The South can do nothing for Mr. Taft in a political way; therefore, Mr. Taft is in a much better position than any Democratic leader could be—than Mr. Bryan could be, for example—of assuming a friendly yet dignified attitude toward the southern people. The impression he seems to be desirous of making is that the question of the future relation of the South to the rest of the country is one of peculiar interest and importance to itself. He would make it clear that it lies within the power of the South to assert itself, not impotently but forcefully, in all the affairs of the nation.

This is the idea put forth by the Atlanta Constitution and by other leading newspapers in the South. Narrow sectionalism no longer finds so many adherents down there; it finds none among advanced thinkers in that quarter.

It is fortunate in the highest degree that public opinion had been ripened by some of the best intellects of the South for this visit from the President-elect, and equally so that the President-elect should have been led to make his opportune visit.

Nothing but good can result from the better understanding which is now growing up between the northern and the southern people.

AN INNOVATION has been introduced in Copenhagen in the matter of providing children with reading rooms where they may gather, and, under proper direction, read stories which are clean and mentally healthful. The scheme seems to have originated with N. K. Christiansen, the author, and it is being carried out under the supervision of School Inspector Vagger. At the several reading rooms adults will aid the children in making selections of books and will discuss them with the little readers. Suitable plays will also be studied, the main purpose in view being the cultivation of a taste for good literature. The movement is a unique one, and as such is necessarily attracting attention in other cities. It should be a very helpful movement for parents as well as children, since it will go far toward solving the problem involved in the selection of fiction for the young.

THE FIGURES contained in the report of the New York public service commission for the first district are, generally speaking, of such magnitude as to arrest the attention of all thoughtful people, indicating as they do the extent to which the centralizing tendency has been developed in the chief city of the country.

As a rule, we are aware, figures rather repel than attract the average reader, but one must be most unreasonably prejudiced against statistics not to find interest and instruction in the few which we have selected in this connection. For example, the elevated and surface lines in New York city carry annually over 1,300,000,000 passengers, which is over 66 per cent more than the total number of passengers carried on the steam railroads of the entire country. The companies that operate the lines which carry this enormous number of people have a capitalization of over \$533,000,000 and receive annually in fares over \$62,000,000.

The amount of gas sold annually is more than 32,000,000,000 cubic feet, which is more than 20 per cent of the entire gas production of the rest of the United States. The gas and electric companies combined are capitalized at \$386,000,000. The annual income from the sale of electricity in the city alone is over \$20,000,000.

In the transaction of such a stupendous business it is hardly to be expected, of course, that there should be no cause for complaint, but the reader must be surprised to learn that the complaints numbered 12,000. Of these 3000 were made against the traction companies, and 7000 against the gas and electric light companies. Moreover, thousands of claims for death and personal injuries were made against the transportation companies.

However, the problem would seem to be almost solved, or, at least, on the high road to solution, if New York city would only remain at a standstill for a time. It will do nothing of the kind, however, and the facilities for caring for the wants of the community must be enormously increased every year. For example, the increase in the number of passengers carried in 1908 was 66,000,000 over the number carried in 1907. Such a showing would almost seem incredible if it were not in line with expansion in other directions.

Where this growth will end is beyond conjecture. The one great fact to be considered at present is that from all appearances it is going to continue indefinitely.

WHATEVER else may be said or thought about Mr. Keir Hardie, it can hardly be denied that he is making himself perfectly clear.

### Somebody Should Bear the Good News

SINCE the subject of withdrawing them from the naval service was first broached, strange to say, naval officers, historians and newspapers, who and which had treated them slightly, have been saying the kindest things possible about the marines.

Almost from the time when England organized her first marine corps—in 1664—up to date, every achievement worthy of note to the credit of the navies of the civilized world has been described with little reference to the part played by the marines.

The marine has been out of place, of course. He is a soldier, not a sailor. He would be both, so as to insure his own comfort, on many occasions, but the rigid rules governing his actions on board ship would not permit it. Failing to show how he could be a good sailor if he were given a chance, he has been regarded by the regular sailor as an intruder, a "land-lubber," and the opinion entertained of him by the jackies on the high seas has affected and influenced the opinion of him on shore, and has even gone so far as to prejudice the makers of our literature against him.

Now that he is in all probability to be retired from ship service, if not disbanded altogether—for nothing could be much more incongruous on land than a marine who does not go to sea—the naval officers, the historians and the newspapers are saying the most complimentary things about him—he has been a most useful adjunct to the service; he has always been efficient and brave; he could be depended upon in emergencies for work which the seaman could not do; the navy will feel his loss deeply; he has never been treated with the consideration and the respect he deserved—and so on, and so on.

Surely, and we do not say it in levity, somebody, as a matter of simple justice, ought to tell all this to the marines.

No DOUBT, a certain John Breedlove, a shoemaker, at West Newton, Marion county, Indiana, will become the subject of many a humorous paragraph by reason of the notoriety recently given him by the esteemed Indianapolis Star. But let those of us who are striving to discover the truth about everything seek to discover what there may be of truth connected with this recital:

John Breedlove, it appears, is a genial character, and his shoe shop has been for years a meeting place for men and women in every walk of life who have been attracted there by reason of the faculty which the shoemaker possesses of disposing of all the leading and difficult questions of the hour with neatness and despatch. He is rock-rooted in certain opinions, and these, it appears, are always entertaining to his visitors.

Mr. Breedlove claims, among other things, the distinction of having twice walked from his home town in North Carolina to his adopted town in Indiana. In telling of these remarkable experiences in his life he declares that he did not mind the walk for the reason that he learned so much in the course of his journey. One of the things forced upon his attention during these journeys was the fact that the earth, claimed by people in general to be round, is flat. He refutes with considerable heat the assertion that the earth is a sphere, because in his trips between North Carolina and Indiana he was able to find no place where it curved. "Imagine," he says, "a man on the under side of the earth with his head down and fool enough to think that it is up!"

The truth about the case of John Breedlove, of course, is that he is unfortunate in clinging to an illusion which the rest of the world after centuries decided to abandon. If it were an illusion which held that there is some supernatural power in a pill, there is the best of reason for believing that he would not be thought at all antiquated or amusing by certain advanced thinkers either in West Newton or outside of it.

MR. ROCKEFELLER continues to be generously mindful of the interest which he was kind enough to express at one time or another in the past with reference to the University of Chicago. He has just given another million to that institution.

HATS are to be higher on account of the strike. Of course, higher only in price.

### A Case for Delicate Treatment

IT MUST be evident to the thoughtful student of the situation that there is fully as much need in Washington at the present time of handling California as there is of handling Japan with delicacy. Roughshod methods are not desirable and will not do in either case.

While it is well to consider carefully the feelings of the Japanese, it will be equally well to consider carefully the feelings of those of our own people who are at variance with them, and for reasons which they believe to be sufficient. It will be better still if we shall strive to understand these feelings, and best of all if we shall undertake to soothe rather than to irritate.

What eastern or middle western people may think of the Asiatic as an acquisition to our population is at this moment of secondary importance to what the Pacific coast, and especially California, thinks of him. We in the East and in the Middle West may consider ourselves entirely justified in believing the Pacific coast, and especially California, to be entirely wrong in its attitude toward the Asiatic question, but the people of the Pacific coast may question our competence to pass judgment.

Of course, the assumption that this is a question which concerns only the states of the Pacific coast is erroneous. It is a question which concerns the nation, and there can be no doubt as to the right, as well as the need at this time, of federal interposition to prevent an agitation dragging us into disagreeable complication.

Nevertheless, it is apparent from the despatches that California is in no mood to accept off-hand and unqualified dictation from Washington, and that the utmost discretion must be employed in the effort to bring her around to the proper view that what is best for the country must in the long run be best for her.

The bitterness existing in California toward the Japanese must be allayed rather than intensified, and it is sincerely to be hoped the negotiations looking to the abandonment of contemplated antagonistic legislation may be carried on with all deference to the prejudices as well as the pride of the state. We should be as considerate of the sentiments of our own people as we are of those of other people. This would seem to be only common sense.